

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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## CALIFORNIA BACKS PRESIDENT'S PLAN FOR WORLD COURT

Johnson Group's Drive to Stifle  
Harding Challenge Meets De-  
feat in San Francisco

Former Adherents Admit Turn  
in Tide of Opinion—Women  
Adopt Peace Resolve

SAF FRANCISCO, Aug. 2 (Staff Correspondence)—California is rallying to support President Harding's World Court idea for settlement of justiciable international questions. Hiram Johnson's backers, who fought vainly to suppress publication here of the President's prepared speech on the Court, were blocked by Herbert Hoover and other close advisers of the President, who insisted that the address, a direct challenge to Senator Johnson, be given full publicity, thereby frustrating the dearest scheme of the Johnson forces to effect a reconciliation between the President and the Senator.

The issue is clear. The Johnson forces have within the last few weeks conceded that the Senator has no chance either for first place on the 1924 Republican ticket or as an independent candidate for the presidency. They are grooming him for running mate with President Harding, whose renomination seems certain.

### Deep-Seated Conflict

One indisputable fact should be carefully noted: The cleavage between President Harding and Senator Johnson is not inspired by Mr. Hoover's alleged antipathy to the Senator, as the disgruntled Johnson forces claim. It is far more vital. It represents elemental difference between two antipodal ideas at work deep in the political life of America. In this respect the World Court issue becomes incidental and the people of California are rapidly awakening to the fundamentals involved.

So far as the World Court is concerned, a vote in California today would endorse overwhelmingly President Harding's standing. Erstwhile Johnson supporters assert this. One of them, Chester H. Rowell, nationally known publicist of Berkeley, scored Senator Johnson's attitude in a recent address before the San Francisco Center and today in session at Asilomar, Cal., the following resolutions were drawn up by the executive board of the Federated Women's Clubs of California, representing 63,000 women in this State.

Whereas, President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes have proposed to the League of Nations that the United States participate in the Permanent Court of International Justice and believing this to be the first step in international cooperation to end war, therefore be it

Resolved, That the executive board of the Federated Women's Clubs of California express to President Harding our hearty support of the International Court of Justice as recommended to the Senate, and our approval of every effort of our Government to associate with other nations for the maintenance of world peace be telegraphed to President Harding and also given to The Associated Press.

### Johnson Attitude Assailed

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Rowell, as an outstanding leader of the insurgents against continued support of Senator Johnson, said:

Legitimately Senator Johnson's position on the World Court is completely untenable. He assails the World Court by flings which, if they applied to anything, could apply only to the League of Nations, and he establishes no connection which would make an objection to one equivalent to an objection to the other.

A world court has always been American policy. For 14 years the American proposal to make that court permanent, in membership and jurisdiction, has been held up only because no method of electing its members could be agreed on. The League of Nations supplies the mechanism through which the nations can now act for the purpose, and they have now done so.

The judges, after election, are no more subject to the intrigues of the chancelleries of Europe, as Senator Johnson so loudly shouts, than Justices of the State Supreme Court are subject to the intrigues of the convention which nominates the President. There is no logical and no American argument against the actual World Court proposal. Senator Johnson knows this. The only possible crusade against it is based on the fictitious confusing of it with another. Senator Johnson hopes to get by working these issues is a mystery to thousands who supported him in the past elections.

### Mr. Raker Helps Harmony

While California's senior United States Senator is opposing international co-operation, a veteran member of Congress from this State is speeding to Copenhagen to attend the twenty-first inter-parliamentary union of nations August 15-17. John E. Raker, of the Second Congressional District, is a member of America's legislative commission of 17, five United States senators and 12 representatives, who will sit with legislators of the nations for consideration of inter-related problems—international disarmament and the adjudication of economic and financial questions through the world's legislative bodies. Mr. Raker said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent world's conference on education in San Francisco has strengthened the conviction that arbitration through the judicial department of the League of Nations is not the only means available of effecting desired international good will. The agenda of the Copenhagen conference illustrates an extension of that view. It is, in fact, a challenge to the judiciary.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

## Turks May Reject School Proposal

By Special Cable  
Constantinople, Aug. 2

TURKISH circles are suspicious of the offer of Charles E. Crane, formerly American Minister to China, to send American educators to reorganize Turkey's school system. It is believed here that French influence will prevent the acceptance of the offer.

## EDUCATION SOLVES PROBLEM OF NEGRO IN NORTH CAROLINA

Yearly Budget Totals \$3,500,  
000—Migration Minimized  
for This Reason

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2 (Special)—North Carolina is far less concerned over the present Negro exodus than its neighbor states. "I have made a careful survey of the situation," says Prof. N. C. Newbold, head of the division of Negro education, working under the State Department of Public Instruction, "and I find that we are losing few of our best Negroes. Those leaving the State are divided into three classes, no one of which is representative of our best Negro citizenship. To the first class belong those who are naturally shiftless, to the second those who have suffered temporary losses and who will return to North Carolina when they have earned enough to start over again, and to the third those who have drifted into the State from farther south on their way north."

The main reason that North Carolina is holding its best class of Negroes is because it is probably doing more for their advancement, especially along educational lines, than any other state in the Union. This claim is borne out by the statements of educational leaders. The Department of Education reports that last year North Carolina paid its Negro school-teachers nearly twice as much money as was spent for all educational purposes in 1900.

**Great Salary Increases**

North Carolina is now spending more than \$3,500,000 a year on Negro education. Salaries paid Negro teachers last year aggregated \$1,300,000, which was an increase of \$300,000 over the preceding year. In 1900 the State school teachers under \$1,000,000 for all educational purposes.

The General Assembly of 1923 made the following appropriations for Negro institutions: State Normal Schools, \$469,000 for improvements and \$150,000 for maintenance; Agricultural and Technical College, \$455,000 for improvements and \$60,000 for maintenance; for the establishment of a training school for delinquent Negro boys, \$50,000, and its maintenance, \$10,000.

"This year," says Director Newbold, "we will have in North Carolina more than 300 Rosenwald schools, worth \$1,225,000. These schools are in rural districts and towns under 2500 population. Of this \$1,225,000 so far invested, \$220,000 came from Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, \$250,000 from Negroes, \$45,000 from contributions by white people in the State and \$600,000 from public taxes. During the school year of 1921-1922 81 Rosenwald schools were erected at a cost of \$350,000. Since the close of that scholastic year 93 have been built, costing more than \$400,000."

In its larger towns and cities North Carolina is spending more than \$1,000,000 annually on Negro school buildings.

### North Carolina Appreciated

Education and prohibition combined have done more to elevate the Negro in North Carolina than all other agencies.

Dr. James B. Dudley, Negro president of the North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro, had this to say:

Negro leaders throughout the State are profoundly grateful for the splendid program of education and un-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

AUGUST 2, 1923  
General

California Backs Harding Court Plan.....

Williamson Institute of Politics.....

British Premier Makes Statement.....

Rail Yards to End 12-Hour Day.....

State Power-Monopoly Opposed.....

Education Keeps Negro in North Carolina.....

James D. Ducey Chinese Charges.....

State Dry-Possession Bills.....

Vietnam Defense Against France.....

Students Debate America's Action.....

Hamburg Crowded With Shipping.....

News of Freemasonry.....

Mr. Davis Favors Immigration Test.....

Strict Enforcement Decreases Bars.....

Financial

Print Irregularly Upward Today.....

New York Stock and Bond Quotations.....

National Banks With Deposits of Fifty Millions.....

Windsor H. Goodnow—Portrait.....

American Pie Goods Industry Restricted

New Offerings in July Less.....

Sports

Seabright Tennis Tournament.....

British Athlone Prospects.....

American Stars for Chicago Yankees.....

Archery Xmas.....

Western Tennis Championships.....

Boston Baseball Club Changes Hands.....

Features

The World's Great Capitals.....

Educational.....

Our Young Folks' Page.....

Twilight Tales.....

The Page of the Seven Arts.....

The Home Forum.....

Uprooting the Weeds of Jealousy

What of the Lighthouses?.....

Editorials

(Continued on Page 3, Column 16)

## Senators to Attend Inter-Allied Parliamentary Union Abroad



The Five United States Senators Who Are on Their Way to Geneva, Switzerland. Left to Right—Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas; Robert M. La Follette (R.) of Wisconsin; William B. McKinley (R.) of Illinois; Kenneth McKellar (D.) of Tennessee and Claude A. Swanson (D.) of Virginia

## RAIL YARDS TO END TWELVE-HOUR DAY

Northern Pacific Ballot Leads to  
Negotiations for Establishing  
Eight-Hour Shift

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Yardmasters on

the Northern Pacific Railway will be

taken on the 12-hour working day and

be placed on an eight-hour shift with

in a short time as a result of a ballot

taken recently among the men, it is

announced by J. L. Eldredge, grand

president of the railroad yardmasters of

America. In an exclusive state-

ment to The Christian Science Monitor

Mr. Eldredge said that the Northern

Pacific yardmasters voted two to one

in favor of having the national organi-

zation negotiate with the management

on wages and working conditions which

Mr. Eldredge explained

to Jay R. Benton, Massachusetts

attorney-general, and Roger Clapp of

the attorney-general's office.

Action to test the national legisla-

tion arises from reluctance on the

part of the State of New York to ac-

cept the act's provision for federal con-

trol of water power sites. It is con-

tending in the suit now pending that

this represents an infringement of the

rights of the State. Further, it is

claimed, it is impossible to proceed

with the development of power re-

sources until the act has been upheld

or overruled by the courts.

**Answers Filed**

As the matter now stands the peti-

tion of the State of New York has been

filed with the Supreme Court of the

United States. Answers have been

filed by the Federal Power Commission

and the railroad yardmasters to Alfonso

Governor of the State, last March were

met with a refusal to withdraw the

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**Use of Electricity**

Governor Pinchot sees the issue

from a broad viewpoint. In a letter to

Governor Smith he has declared:

a policy permeated by warlike feeling. At the same time, he said, he hoped that France and Belgium might meet Great Britain in the endeavor to devise a policy which would lead to the reconstruction of Europe.

#### Ruhr Policy Disagreement

Replying to the debate that followed his statement, Mr. Baldwin said: "We regard the Ruhr policy as not well calculated to achieve the common end we have in view; our allies regard it as a good method to achieve that end. There is a perfectly honest and genuine difference of opinion over the method, but we both agree that we want to insure payment and adequate reparations as soon as that may be."

The Premier said the reason that he doubted the wisdom of the Franco-Belgian policy was that the very lengthily postponed payment of reparations would hurt the trade of this country and of the world. While there was a great deal of nonsense talked about this subject by people who imperfectly comprehend it, he added, "None will contravene the statement that the Ruhr situation is an unhappy symptom of disease in the nations of the world."

#### Reports Received from Allies

"The replies of the allied governments now have been received. The Italian Government has not so far returned a written answer, but expressed themselves as in general agreement with the views and proposals of His Majesty's Government. (Cheers greeted this announcement.)

"The French and Belgian governments returned independent replies. His Majesty's Government have devoted the most careful and anxious consideration to those replies. While we are fully conscious of the friendly language in which they were couched and the cordial spirit by which they were animated, we regretted not to find in them the material for sending an allied answer to the German note, for the dispatch of which we attached so much importance.

"Indeed, the draft reply submitted by His Majesty's Government was not mentioned in the French and Belgian replies, nor did those notes appear to hold out any prospect, either of an early alteration of the situation in the Ruhr or of the commencement of discussions about reparations, to which His Majesty's Government had eagerly looked forward.

#### Irretrievable Ruin Possible

"It is apparent that many weeks may easily be consumed in the preliminary interchange of opinions between the Allies, on the lines now foreshadowed by the latter, before any effective step can be taken to terminate the present situation.

"His Majesty's Government cannot often repeat that, while regarding the interests of their Allies as bound up in our own, and shrinking as they have throughout from any action which might be thought indicative of allied disunion, we yet hold firmly to the view that the problem now before all of us cannot be evaded, and that, while the Allies might be occupied in exchanging views in a spirit of unabated friendliness on this or that detail of this or that proposal, the European situation, carrying with it all the prospects of reparations payment to which the Allies are equally entitled, may sink into irretrievable ruin."

#### Papers to Be Published

"In these circumstances, His Majesty's Government have decided to lay before Parliament with the least possible delay the papers which have recorded their own views and endeavors. We are inviting the Allies to agree to the publication of the notes or statements on their part to which reference has been made and which are required to explain the situation as a whole.

"His Majesty's Government entertains the hope that the publication of these papers may assist in determining the real dimensions of the problem with which the Allies are confronted and may convince the world of the imperative necessity of prompt and united action to deal with it."

#### Lord Birkenhead Criticizes

Speaking in the House of Lords, after the Foreign Secretary had made his statement, Lord Birkenhead, the former Lord Chancellor, declared the whole

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Municipal Gymnasium, Harvard University. Summer School: Public Illustrated Lecture, "Gloria at Padua," by Charles Theodore Carruth, New Lecture Hall, 8.

#### Theater

Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8. Majestic—The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2:15, 8:15. Tremont—The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.

#### TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Public concert by Fifth United States Infantry Band, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 12 to 3.

#### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight: WNA (Boston) conducted by Mrs. Mary Appleton Graves, soprano; Miss Ethel Woodman, contralto; Alden Davis, tenor; Harold H. Hodges, baritone, and Miss Juliette Houle, pianist and accompanist.

WGI (Medford Hillside)—8:30, "Bits of Wisdom"; vacationist program of music and drama.

WEAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WEAF (New York City)—7:30, recital by Grace Mulligan, soprano; 7:45, "How Vesuvius Brought Pompeii," 15, piano recital, 10, orchestra selection.

WBZ (Springfield)—7:30, children's story, 7:40, talk by business man, 8, concert.

WGY (Schenectady)—8:15, condition of New York highways, 8:35, campers' talk, 8:45, concert.

WJZ (New York City)—8:30, "Jack and the Beanstalk," 8:45, School 5 by Morris E. Siegal, director of New York City evening schools, 7:45, talk, auspices American Society Mechanical Engineers, 8, organ recital, 8:45, current events, 9, violin recital, 9:45, concert, 10:30, orchestra.

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French Nation was behind its Government in relation to the Ruhr. He said the policy for Great Britain was not to address recommendations to the French Nation, which Great Britain had no means at all of enforcing, and which the French had not the slightest intention of accepting at British hands.

Great Britain, he said, ought to withdraw its army of occupation and its representatives on the Reparation Commission. In that way it would avoid all responsibility for what was going on.

Goaded by the criticisms of Lord Birkenhead, Lord Curzon did some plain talking, in quite different manner from the calm phrases of his prepared formal address delivered this morning.

The Foreign Secretary said that instead of seeing reparations coming out of the Ruhr the British Government saw all chance of any reparations being whittled away before "our very eyes."

He remarked that other people besides the French and Belgians had some reparations coming to them and therefore could not stand to one side and let France and Belgium carry out whatever policy they might desire.

#### Lord Curzon's Strong Phrases

"I speak not merely of our right to interfere, and that right to interfere of reparations not only upon our share of reparations," asserted Lord Curzon, "but also upon the rights which we possess in respect to the payment of inter-allied debts, which is a matter of supreme importance and which cannot be set on one side as if it did not exist."

"We see Germany rotting to ruin, lapsing into irreparable decay, carrying with it all prospects of economic recovery, not merely for Germany, but for Europe. When we looked at our position at home we saw that what was passing in the Ruhr was telling upon almost every industry in this country. After a few brief weeks of activity due to the purchases of coal in Great Britain, when the situation in the Ruhr first began, we saw the dark hand of this tragedy clutching at the throat of almost every industry in this country."

"We do not see it now, we shall see it in the course of the winter. The effect of the Ruhr occupation will be felt in almost every cottage in this country. And because we noted this circumstance, because we felt it our duty to these supreme interests to take action to intervene, we have been taunted by Lord Birkenhead with having reversed our policy."

#### Government's Patient Policy

Lord Curzon said that if anyone asked what the Government was going to do next week or next month, his answer was that he did not know, and he added, it was unfair to ask such a question before the papers had been laid before the country and the Government had the advantage of the assistance of public opinion that would come from such publication.

"I myself have made and His Majesty's Government have made," the Foreign Secretary concluded, "many struggles to preserve united action. That is the policy in which I have firmly and consistently believed and on which I hesitate to depart. I should not like to admit even for a moment that although that policy has not so far been successful, that all chances of its being more successful in the future have disappeared."

#### Publication of Correspondence

Will Be Evidence of Rupture, Is Opinion Held in Paris

#### By SISLEY HUDDLESTON By Special Cable

PARIS, Aug. 2—Will the Franco-Belgian entente continue? Will it not end tonight? Such are the questions which are being asked, and with some reason. Everything depends on the nature of the declarations made in the British Parliament. If it is decided to act separately and to send a British delegation to Germany, then England will enter upon a course which is not merely divergent from that of France but is directly opposed.

Already there is the gravest suspicion here that the German resistance has only been prolonged because of British encouragement. England has refused to condemn in any fashion the German hostility to occupation. This hostility, provided the occupation is justified under the Treaty, is undoubtedly contrary to the Treaty provisions. Such papers as *Le Temps* have become extremely bitter and suggest direct British support for Germany's resistance. At best such is the legend of British encouragement: that the incompetent Cuno government has been maintained in power by it, according to French commentators, for eight months.

#### An Unpleasant Atmosphere

It will be seen that the atmosphere is unpleasant and that the Baldwin statement is likely to be interpreted in the most unfriendly sense. It is not admitted that the French action of

#### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany ..... 64 Kansas City ..... 68

Atlantic City ..... 64 Milwaukee ..... 69

Baltimore ..... 64 Montreal ..... 62

Buffalo ..... 72 Nantucket ..... 60

Calgary ..... 40 New Orleans ..... 80

Charleston ..... 80 Portland ..... 68

Chicago ..... 62 Philadelphia ..... 72

Denver ..... 62 Pittsburgh ..... 72

Des Moines ..... 60 Portland ..... 58

Easton ..... 50 San Francisco ..... 54

Fatheron ..... 78 St. Louis ..... 76

Helena ..... 44 St. Paul ..... 60

Jacksonville ..... 78 Washington ..... 65

Mr. Rollins testified in support of his claim and in answer to charges that have been made in the several days of hearing. In reply to intimations that large profits were made in other contracts with the Commonwealth he declared that his firm had done \$4,255,055 worth of work on contracts including the Charles River Basin, the Fish Pier and the dry dock, and had stood losses totaling \$309,000.

#### Weather Outlook

The outlook is for cloudy to partly cloudy weather in the state of the Wash. for part of the day during the next two days. The temperature will be somewhat higher today in the North Atlantic states; Friday, fair with warmer temperatures on coast and in south.

#### MECHANICS BANK

Court and Montague Streets

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Brooklyn's Old Commercial Bank

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

High Tides in Boston

Thursday, 4:15 p. m.; Friday, 4:35 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

Events Tonight

Free open-air park show, auspices Boston Conservation Bureau, Municipal Gymnasium.

Harvard University Summer School: Public Illustrated Lecture, "Gloria at Padua," by Charles Theodore Carruth, New Lecture Hall, 8.

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## GASOLINE TAX AND DRY FOES SEEK TO HALT LEGISLATION

Referenda Sought on Three Questions—Crusade Speeds Up as Time Limit for Filing Draws Near

Completion and filing of final papers in the three referenda—prohibition enforcement, gasoline tax, and regulation of foreign bankers—must come during the month of August in order to place the three questions involved on the ballot in November, 1924, and hold up the operation of the three pieces of legislation until they have been acted upon by the people.

Those who are seeking to hinder the enforcement of the dry law by bringing a referendum on the act prohibiting the manufacture, transportation and sale of intoxicating liquor, under the State law, have until next Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 5 o'clock, to turn in the 15,000 signatures necessary. The automobile organizations opposed to the 2-cent tax on gasoline, authorized by the act of the Legislature, have until May 22, and the papers in the foreign bank referendum must be filed by May 23.

The enforcement law, on which the Constitutional Liberty League and the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment are seeking referendum, was passed by the Legislature on the petition of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. It also embodies recommendations by the district attorneys of the State and the Attorney-General. The effect of the measure would be to permit local officers more effectively to co-operate with federal enforcement agents in administration of the prohibition law.

### Gas Tax for Roads

The gasoline tax was passed by the Legislature in the face of protests from automobile organizations and in recognition of the need of more funds to carry out a road building program for the future. The referendum is being sought by these same organizations, whose central plea is that the automobile industry is already overburdened with taxation and that rearrangement of the registration fees is the most equitable adjustment.

In connection with the circulation of the referendum petitions on the foreign bank bill, evidence of abuses have been reported at the State House during the past week. The Secre-

### SOCIAL COURSES FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Harvard Conference to Take Up Question of New Studies

Responsibilities of the teacher with respect to foreign affairs and the teaching of social studies in high schools will be the principal subjects of discussion at the annual conference on social studies for secondary schools to be held tonight and tomorrow afternoon in Emerson D, under the auspices of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University Summer School.

Tonight at 8 Dr. Quincy Wright, professor of government, University of Minnesota, will speak on "The Responsibility of the Teacher With Respect to Foreign Affairs," and Dr. Harold G. Rugg, Lincoln School, Teachers' College, Columbia University, will deal with the subject, "The Teaching of Social Studies in the Junior and Senior High Schools as a Means of Better Citizenship." These lines of thought will be followed in the discussions Friday afternoon at a meeting in Emerson D, at 2:30. A general meeting, presided over by Dr. Alexander J. Inglis, professor of education at Harvard University, will deal with the administration and organization of the school program with reference to social studies, recent tendencies in the development of the social studies in senior high schools, and education for American citizenship.

The speakers will be Mr. John J. Mahoney, professor of education, Boston University; Miss Blanche A. Cheney, Lowell State Normal School; Miss Margaret McGill, head of history department, Newton Classical High School, and Dr. Winfred T. Root, professor of history, University of Wisconsin.

Following this general meeting, there will be round-table discussions on the subjects indicated above. In charge of Professor Inglis, Professor Root, and Professor Mahoney, are rooms C. H. and F in Emerson Hall.

The speakers assigned to the various topics are men and women of reputation and experience in their respective fields. It is felt that the conference will arouse constructive interest in the subject of social science, since so many problems, both domestic and foreign, are pressing for solution, and citizens the country over are asking more and more pointedly, "What has the school to offer by way of help?"

The conference has been arranged by a committee of these six students from the graduate school of education, Harvard University: Charles R. Rounds, chairman, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Irene M. Cummings, Dorchester, Mass.; Mrs. Etta D. Ellsworth, Boston, Mass.; Wilfred F. Kelley, Roslindale, Mass.; John C. Cheney, Akron, O.; Maurice B. Merrill, Meriden, Conn.

### BOY WINS MASONIC SCHOLARSHIP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special)—Ulmont Cleal Cowing, son of Principal William A. Cowing of the West Springfield High School, and member of this year's graduating class at the West Springfield High School, has been awarded the scholarship for this State, given by the Supreme Council, Scottish Rite Masons. The scholarship defrays the major part of the costs of attendance at a college of the first rank, during four years.

### THE C. R. CUMMINS CO. GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Cherry 3093 626 Penton Bldg.  
CLEVELAND

tary of State's office calls attention, as a result, to a law passed by the Legislature at its last session penalizing certain practices in the circulation of referendum petitions.

The bill in question was passed on the recommendation of a special recess commission of the Legislature, which reported that there was widespread speculation among foreign banks, so called. These banks deal in foreign exchange, the receiving of money, both for deposit and for transmission abroad. The act passed provided for a heavy bond to protect those doing business with these banks.

Among the complaints that have been made of the methods used in circulating these petitions is one that those gathering signatures have rolled the papers, so that only the lines for names appear. The statements have been made, it is reported, that the persons circulating these petitions were "revising the police lists," and full name and address has been ascertained.

Shortly after the filing of preliminary petitions for referendum on the bank legislation, advertisements were printed offering to pay 10 cents for every name obtained. People to circulate the petitions were obtained in some cases through employment agencies. In other cases, reports show, young men, some of them students, have been soliciting signatures with the statement that it is to "repeal a bank law passed by the Legislature this year".

In connection with these and other ingenuous misrepresentations for the sake of signatures, the Secretary of State's office calls attention to the following act passed and now effective, which states:

Whoever falsely makes or willfully alters, defaces, mutilates, destroys, or supersedes a certificate of petition, or nomination paper, or letter of withdrawal of a name for such a paper, or an initiative petition or a petition for the submission of a question to the voters, or unlawfully signs any such certificate, paper, letter, or petition, or nomination paper, or letter, or petition, knowing the same to be falsely made or altered, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year.

### Leviathan's New Twenty-Ton "Oar"

Huge Propeller Cast, Said to  
Be Country's Heaviest

BATH, Me., Aug. 2 (Special)—There has just been cast at the plant of the Hyde Windlass Company a propeller for the steamship Leviathan, weighing 54,000 pounds in the rough, and when finished will measure 16 feet 16 inches in diameter and will weigh 40,000 pounds.

While there have been larger propellers cast in this country, none has been as heavy as this one. The metal was melted in the two reverberatory furnaces. The Hyde Windlass Company now can safely say it makes all sizes and types of propellers, as the smallest measures eight inches in diameter and weighs only a pound and a half.

### MR. FULLER REVIEWS STUDENT SOLDIERS

CAMP DEVENS, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special)—Outfitted, enrolled and otherwise formally launched upon a 30-day period of military training, the majority of the 2000 New England boys in attendance at the Citizen's Military Training Camp here were ready today to start on the active work of training. Every train brought large quotas of students into camp.

Yesterday afternoon Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, visited the camp to review the one hundred and second field artillery, Massachusetts national guard. Today this unit will combine with the one hundred and third infantry of Maine in a sham battle which will be observed by Maj.-Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, commander of the First Corps Area.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE MEETS; SETS BUDGET

The Boston School Committee, at a special meeting last night passed an order notifying the board of assessors that the sum of \$12,772,711.08 is required to run the schools for the financial year which began Feb. 1, 1922. The committee also voted to pay teachers and supervisors 12 times a year instead of 10, and ordered the sale of the old school administration building and land on Mason street at public auction before October, for not less than \$300,000.

The city will have to raise by taxation \$12,129,647.34 of the sum required for running expenses. The committee already has available for this purpose \$643,036.74, and also has the funds required for new school construction.



### WEIL & SON INSURANCE EXPERTS

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Pros. 2040 Cent. 1040

Attractive readjustment  
prices prevail on all goods,  
consisting of furniture of  
the better make.

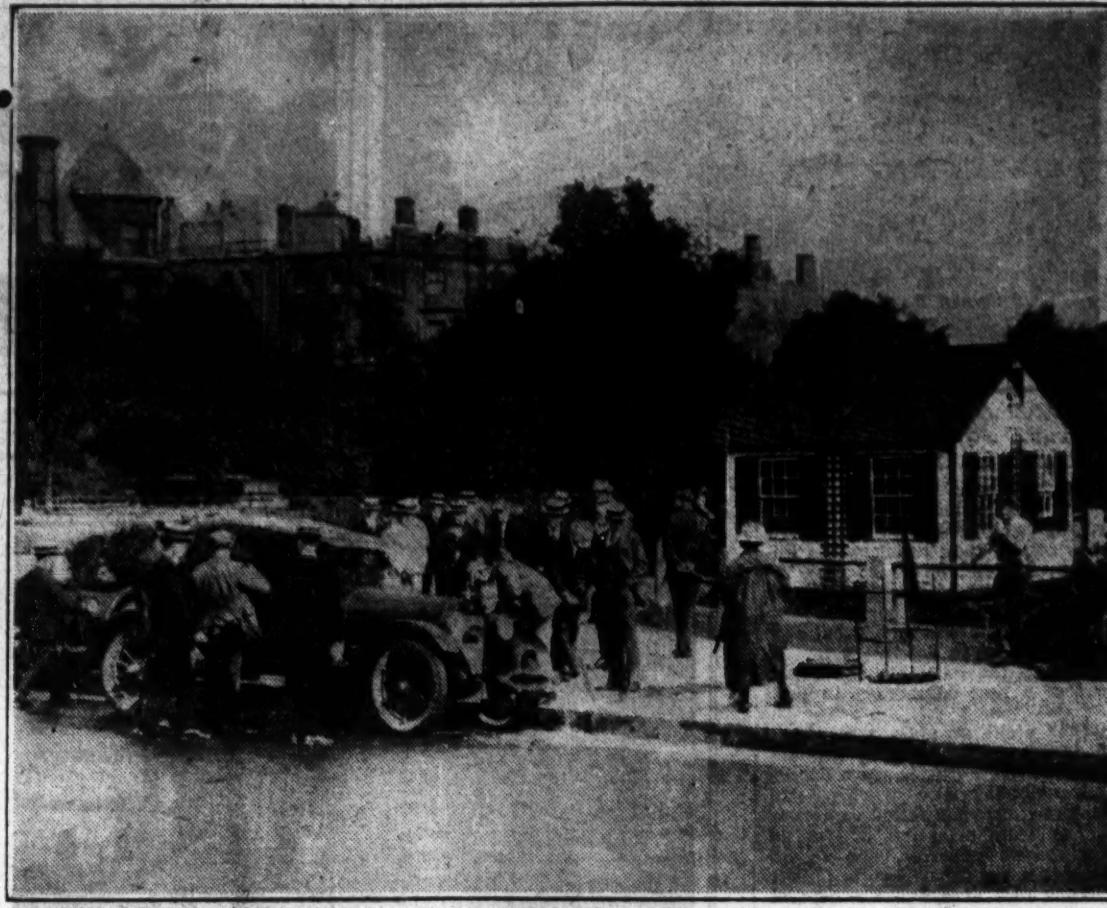
### ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC RUGS AND DRAPERY'S

Free service for planning the furnishing  
of homes.

### THE KOCH COMPANY

1000-10000 Euclid Ave., Cleveland  
Opposite East 100th Street

## Boston Opens Tourists' Information Bureau



Florida Motorists First to Use New Facility on Commonwealth Ave. at Charlesgate West

### CONSUL DISCUSSES TRADE IN FRANCE

### New England Has Opportunities, He Says, in Northern Cities

Completing a two-months' visit in the United States, Paul C. Squire, American Consul at Lille, France, who will sail from Boston on Saturday to return to his station, talked yesterday about trade opportunities in northern France at the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mr. Squire, who has been in the consular service for more than four years and has been assigned to four different cities in France, said:

The Lille consul's district is an area of great industrial activities consumed by an industrial community. Many of these products are the sort manufactured in New England—automobile accessories and tires, electrical merchandise, tools, textile machinery, condensed milk.

The town in which Lille is the capital, is very prosperous. There are no idle hands—in fact, enterprises are seriously handicapped by the labor shortage and depend upon Belgian, Polish, and Italian workers. The textile industries have attained 50 per cent to 90 per cent of pre-war production, the mines 75 per cent.

There seems to be a good market for garage mechanical air inflation equipment, which in the way of "free air" stations is unknown throughout the district. Electric supplies in general demand. Electric supplies in general demand. Their sales are keenly contested by French manufacturers. The increase in consumption of electric current is really astonishing.

Quantities of American-packed condensed milk are consumed in the north, for the average milkman's product is so thin and watery that many housewives have been converted to the canned American exports.

American exporters have lost considerable business because of the harsh credit terms they propose. It is not a question of the old credit system, but simply of European competitors. The business has too often gone to a rival foreign firm because of an American over-inistence upon "cash against delivery." The business is there, however, and the time is right for the part, industrial and conservative. He should be regarded an excellent risk.

### CITIES FEEL ALARM AT SWIFT RIVER PLAN

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1 (Special)—The chambers of commerce of western Massachusetts will take immediate steps to obtain the opinion of the War Department on the project to impound the waters of Swift River for a Boston water supply. Their concern arises primarily from a fear that the diversion of the water of a large Connecticut River tributary may affect the water power and navigability of that river and thus injure the industries in the valley cities.

The Hartford Chamber of Commerce, the Connecticut State Chamber of Commerce, and the Connecticut State Forestry Association have expressed their opposition to the plan. The western Massachusetts commerce bodies at their last meeting appointed a committee, with B. A. Haggard of the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, chairman, to inquire into the subject.

### Albert's Hair Shop PERMANENT WAVING NESTLE LANOIL PROCESS

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303 C. A. C. Building  
1118 Euclid Avenue  
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### HEXTER'S

149-155 Superior Arcade  
EUCLID AVE. ENTRANCE CLEVELAND

### The Specialty Shop for Women

Coats, Dresses, Waists, Skirts,  
Furs, Millinery, Sweaters  
DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES  
PLEATING OF ALL KINDS

Attractive readjustment  
prices prevail on all goods,  
consisting of furniture of  
the better make.

### Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Drapery's

Free service for planning the furnishing  
of homes.

### THE KOCH COMPANY

1000-10000 Euclid Ave., Cleveland  
Opposite East 100th Street

Mr. Haggard said today that he would bring the question before the Government engineers this week and sound out their views, especially with reference to the bearing the Boston plan would be likely to exert on the Windsor Locks power project, on which the valley cities greatly rely for the future.

### DRY CODE TURNS JAIL INTO SCHOOL

### Empty Prison at Ipswich Soon to Be Filled With Children

IPSWICH, Mass., Aug. 2 (Special)—School children instead of prisoners will soon be found in the jail and house of correction on Green Street, here. Cells and workrooms have been here for the last two years because the enforcement of the Volstead Act has cut off the patronage. The property was purchased yesterday by the town selectmen from the Essex County Commissioners for \$23,000.

One of the empty jail buildings is a brick structure formerly used as a shoe factory. This is expected to furnish enough space for six schoolrooms when remodeled, thus relieving the overcrowding of the Cogswell, Dennison and Wainwright schools.

Plans have not been made definitely as to the use of the old cell house and police headquarters, but a favored suggestion is that it be transformed into a community building. Other buildings on the 10-acre tract of land purchased are a brick boiler house, a brick bakery and a house formerly used as a dwelling by the master of the house of correction. The 40-acre plot across the river, formerly used in connection with the house of correction has been sold for private use.

With the Ipswich property disposed of the county commissioners are now accepting bids on the Newburyport jail which has also been unused for the last two years. The sale will take place Aug. 23.

During the period when the Ipswich and Newburyport jails have been closed, the few prisoners who would have been lodged in them have been taken to Lawrence and Salem.

Willys-Knight Overland

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### The Knickerbocker Storage Co.

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### Clearance Sales

now in progress on  
Men's Suits, Straw Hats  
and Shirts

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1

## VATICAN'S COURSE INDICATES DEFENSE AGAINST FASCISMO

Dedication of the Tomb of Pius X Turns Attention to Attitude of His Present Successor

By RAUL MARTINO

ROME, July 10 (Special Correspondence)—The monumental tomb of Pius X in St. Peter's has been unveiled and dedicated with imposing pomp and ceremony. Cardinal Merry del Val was the official orator. It was Pius X who was mainly responsible for breaking up the modernist movement which in the early years of this century, under the leadership of such men as Romolo Muri, had reached commanding proportions within the Roman Catholic organization. One recalls the pre-emptory orders of Pius X against the continuation of their societies, and what created consternation in the intellectual circles of Rome, his banishment from the Roman Catholic schools and seminaries of all secular papers and periodicals.

While Pius X, with his simple and sympathetic spirit, was regaining the long-cherished affection of many Italians, the Vatican's foreign prestige was suffering. At least, the hierarchy so considered it. The election of Benedict XV was the reaction from the provincialism of Pius X. Apropos of the election of Pius X, insisted of the powerful Rompilla, Leo XIII's Secretary of State, it is now clearly established that Rompilla's failure to win the tiara was not due to the veto of the Austrian Emperor (this reacted in his favor), but to the pronounced enemies he had made in the Curia. His friends were fanatically devoted to him, but, on the other hand, his enemies were implacable. Thirty votes was the maximum he could muster. A dozen more were necessary for his elevation. His election was, therefore, out of the question, owing to the bitter, uncompromising attitude of his opponents.

### Antithesis of Pius X

But no one close to Vatican circles ever thinks of Benedict XV in spiritual form. He was the antithesis of Pius X. He gave himself to the material and political problems of the church, and to those problems in their larger aspect and wider reach. One action alone will keep his memory green in the Roman Catholic ambient of Italy. He observed the renewed grip the priests had secured on many thousands of the younger men of the country by the intimate associations of the war. He appreciated the importance of continuing these contacts, and to this end, after the armistice, ordered the formation of societies in all the parishes. This accounts for much of the militant Roman Catholic influence in Fascismo. His time, however, was too short for any considerable maturing of his more extensive, far-reaching plans. But he made the start in the new Baltic states, Poland, Russia, France, and Italy.

For the present, at least, the move to lead the Russian Orthodox Church back into the Vatican fold has been defeated by the creation of the Soviet Living Church. This, by the way, is surely one of the major reasons for the strong opposition of the Vatican to the Russian Soviet régime. Unfortunately for Moscow, the recent executions of Roman Catholic officials in the Empire of the Bear have enabled the Pope to rally the sentiment of the Christian world in his favor, and to the serious damage of the new Living Church.

The social and political reactions following the war, following especially the excesses of Communism, gave the strongly conservative Roman Hierarchy its greatest opportunity for a century. Only in radically Socialist Russia, in independent Czechoslovakia, has it failed to increase, apparently, its political prestige and extend its material interests. Estonia, Poland, France and Italy are shining trophies of its prowess.

### Pius XI Proves Reactionary

As I say, Benedict XV initiated the far-flung program. With his early and unexpected demise the Curia placed the triple crown on Pius XI, a man of similar type of mind and already widely experienced in political affairs. In order to impress favorably out-of-doors, democratic America he was played up impressively at the time of his election as one who had risen from the common ranks, a splendid athlete, a sane progressive, in short, a safe, modern-minded Pope. He has turned out to be more sincere than his predecessor, perhaps a trifle less astute in his handling of world affairs, and disappointingly reactionary.

The energies of the Vatican are devoted chiefly today to political problems. There has been no spiritual revival in the church, though the casual observer might judge otherwise from its political activities and conquests. The recent letter of Pius XI on the French occupation of the Ruhr was clearly favorable to Germany. The fact that M. Jonnart secured the issue of a second note suggesting to the Germans that they give up their obstructionist policy modified little the first impression. The Vatican had shown Germany that it was thinking of it.

### Attempt to Improve Vatican's Position

The reasons for the move were plainly two: the fear of the extension of Bolshevism if France forced Germany to wreckage, and the desire to improve the Vatican position in Germany. However disastrous economically may be the situation of Germany in the present period, it will emerge eventually from its difficulties and triumph over those about it. It has the numbers and the will. One has only to know the geographical positions, the fibers and the habits of the various peoples of Europe to be able to judge rightly the fundamental strength of the Germans and their inevitable pre-eminence in the future destiny of Europe. A Germany politically and officially Roman Catholic would mean that the back of European Protestantism had been broken.

In Italy a man of importance made this statement only this week: "Mussolini, before he gets through, will be a persecutor of the church." This does not seem probable; it may be possible. Signor Mussolini has plenty

## COPENHAGEN PLANS FOR ANTI-ALCOHOL CONGRESS SETTLED

COPENHAGEN, July 16 (Special Correspondence)—The seventeenth International Anti-Alcohol Congress will be held in Copenhagen, from Aug. 19 to Aug. 24. At the head of the congress is a committee of organization, of which the Danish Minister for the Interior, M. Kragh, is honorary president. Five members of the Danish Rigsdag, one the Speaker of the Folketing, are honorary vice-presidents.

Representatives are expected from almost every country in the world. When the permanent committee of the congress has held a meeting in

Europe and right in delaying its con-

vention.

### Bitterness Toward Don Sturzo

Today Fascismo is greatly exasperated by the obstinate opposition of Don Sturzo's Popular Party (Roman Catholic) to the new electoral reform law proposed by Mussolini. The Populars confess with their lips that they are sincere collaborators of the present Fascista régime, but with their acts they disprove their words. The extreme bitterness of Fascista sentiment against Don Sturzo is reflected in the daily press. The *Giornale d'Italia* of Rome speaks of "this fanatical priest" and warns him to desist. The *Popolo d'Italia*, founded by Mussolini and now the official organ of Fascismo, comes out with the ultimatum to him: "Either with us or against us! Trust yourselves to us, politically and spiritually; make our cause your cause, or place yourselves openly against us. A party or Government, awaiting your decision, cannot halt an eternity on the banks of that little but significantly historic stream which bears the name Rubicon!" The fact is, neither trusts the other. And there can be no genuine long-continued union; because their ultimate ideas and aims are irreconcilable.

Signor Mussolini has been convinced of the necessity of destroying Don Sturzo and his party. He has not wished to accomplish this by direct action in the many parishes of the country. Rather has he sought to have the Vatican to perform the deed. This has been one of the main scopes of his friendly policy toward the church and his respectful bearing toward the Pope. This last week Cardinal Gaspari, the Vatican Secretary of State, appeared to be moving to this end.

### Warning to Don Sturzo

A certain Signor Pucci, intimate friend and trusted counsellor of Gaspari, published a very severe admonition to Don Sturzo, in which he warned him against carrying his opposition too far and thereby causing serious embarrassment to the Vatican. The *Fascista* press captioned the move, "The Torpedoing of Don Sturzo." But Don Sturzo's bark has not been fowled; it still floats. By well-known indirect mediums the Vatican makes it clear that it has no intention of sending Don Sturzo to the bottom. It professes to be determined to remain apart from local political issues and animosities.

It looks as if the Vatican seeks to give no reasonable cause of offence to Signor Mussolini, and at the same time it conserves Don Sturzo and his party for any future contingency. That is to say, if Signor Mussolini should one day turn hotly against the Vatican, the Vatican would still have the party of Don Sturzo as a solid basis for operations under the changed conditions. Confronting this maneuver, the *Giornale d'Italia* says: "No one believes that the Holy See is unconnected with the policy of the Popular Party. On the contrary all know that, while exercising great prudence, it is constantly associated in the doings of this party. Very well, the situation is this: there is a party which defers to the Holy See, its head a priest subject to ecclesiastical orders, and this party through the will of its leader places itself in opposition to the electoral reform and risks throwing the country into renewed disturbances. Will the Holy See permit this? . . . Does the Vatican desire a second edition of the March on Rome? . . . If these observations are not canonically perfect, they are, in compensation, dictated by good sense, which has also some value."

## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 20

IT WAS more by accident than design that the annual meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Essex fell immediately after, or within a fortnight of the holding of the festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, at which the Provincial Grand Master, Lord Lamourne, presided. The attendance was above the average. Very satisfactory provincial reports were presented. There had been 567 initiations and 215 joining members during the year and the deductions for various reasons amounted to 360, leaving the strength of the Province at 7462 as against 7040 at the end of the previous year. Grants amounting to 65 guineas were made to various institutions.

Cheshire is actively engaged in its preparations for the 1925 festival of the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution, at which its Provincial Grand Master, H. Cornwall Leigh, is to preside. It has just carried through a successful river trip to Llandudno and the Menai Straits, which was joined by about 500.

The District Grand Master of Madras has suspended one of the members of his district on the ground that his conduct "is entirely inconsistent with the directions of the charges which he had solemnly undertaken to support, in so far as they relate to obedience to the laws of the constitution of the country in which

he resides, submission to the magistracy and constituted authority, and to the avoidance of any act which might tend to disturb the peace and good order of society."

Charles Gray of Arbroath, a well-known Forfarshire Freemason, has just been presented with two wallets of treasury notes from the Craft and Royal Arch bodies to which he belonged on the eve of his departure for the United States.

J. Bryce Duncan, Provincial Grand Master of Dumfriesshire, in his installation address, said that the uninitiated might think that because Freemasons practiced one form of ceremony in common, all were stereotyped into the one pattern.

The increase in the number of Masonic church services that have been held during the present year in Ireland is already extraordinary. They are now being held in all parts, particularly in the Province of Ulster, every week. At one just held in Magheradroll parish church, Ballynahinch, the attendance of Freemasons was so large that, with the exception of the choir, there was no room in the building for anyone not belonging to the order.

The increase in the number of

## STUDENTS DEBATE AMERICA'S ACTION

United States Abstention From League Assailed by British Debating Society

LEEDS, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—Has the commercial prosperity of America created national greed, and prevented it from performing its duty to the world? Or is it justly horrified at the condition of Europe and right in delaying its con-

vention?

After the irrigationists had visited

## SMALL CANADIAN FARMERS URGED TO HAVE "SIDE LINES"

PENTICTON, B. C., July 18 (Special Correspondence)—Steady conditions of prosperity can be brought about on small farms by keeping cows and poultry, practically every agricultural expert in attendance at the recent convention of the Western Canada Irrigation Association declared. The experts were in general agreement that the majority of the men on the land cannot succeed by specialization in any one crop, and even 10-acre fruit men were advised to have a side line. In order to escape lean years.

After the irrigationists had visited

## HAMBURG HARBOR MORE CROWDED THAN EVER BEFORE IN HISTORY

Number of Foreign Flags Gradually Decreasing, as Foreign Freight Rates Are Too High for German Trade

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS

This is the third and last of a series of articles dealing with the development of German shipping since the war. They were written after an investigation by a staff correspondent of *The Christian Science Monitor* in the chief shipbuilding yards of Hamburg and Bremen. The first article appeared in *The Christian Science Monitor* of July 27 and the second on

Aug. 1.

One Diesel engine freight ship is worth two which are propelled by steam engines.

Dr. F. Stapheldt, director of the Weser Company, a large shipyard in Bremen, was less pessimistic with regard to the future. He said:

### Companies Need More Ships

The end of the present German building program will not mean the end of shipbuilding for our mercantile fleet. Our companies need many more ships than they have to be able to carry on successfully. The North German Lloyd alone ought to have 100 more ships than it owns and the Hamburg-American line between 16 and 18 more. Everything depends on the initiative of the German companies. England offers any amount of shipping mortgages, since German merchants are no longer willing to pay foreign freight rates. Many lines send their vessels to Hamburg, less to obtain cargo than to have them overhauled, since the rate of exchange is in their favor. Thus, for instance, the Lloyd Brasiliense sends its vessels to Hamburg from Spain and Portugal for repairs.

If it were not for this repair work the German shipyards would soon face hard times, for the building program of the German steamship companies has been almost completed. The Deutsche Werft in Hamburg, the most modern shipyard in Germany, now has only one ship under construction for the German mercantile marine. Other vessels under construction by this shipyard are being built for foreign companies. Also the Vulkan Company and the shipyards of Blohm & Voss in Hamburg have almost completed their share in the reconstruction of the German mercantile fleet.

### Comparison Is Difficult

It is very difficult to compare the activity of the German shipyards today with that of before the war. Strictest secrecy is maintained regarding production, and, moreover, a majority of the yards built warships before the war in addition to merchant vessels, the warships requiring more time and work. It is generally acknowledged here that last year the activity of the German shipyards reached its height. Also it was said that their activity now equals that before the war. With regard to the production, Dr. W. Scholz, director of the Deutsche Werft, told *The Christian Science Monitor* correspondent: "Last year we had 100,000 tons of ships in Germany. Of these we built 103,000 tons, which was the largest tonnage built by any single company for years, save the Bethlehem Steel Company. The Vulkan Company in Stettin followed with 80,000 tons. Blohm & Voss, 70,000 tons, and the Vulkan Company in Hamburg built between 46,000 and 50,000 tons. About 20,000 tons were built for foreign companies. These were built in our shipyard. The rest was for the completion of the building program of the German mercantile marine." The Vulkan Company in Stettin is one of the few shipyards that built mercantile vessels almost exclusively before the war and, therefore, permits of a comparison of its present with its pre-war activity, which shows it has reached its pre-war production of 80,000 tons a year.

### Hard Times

The German shipyards are approaching very hard times. They will soon have to compete with less expensive labor by German companies, and then they will depend on foreign orders and repair work. Foreign orders will soon cease if the market becomes stabilized.

British Columbia has taken the case to the Imperial Privy Council, which has reserved judgment. The present litigation is necessary to give the Government full control over the employment of Orientals in Government contracts.

Mr. Flower, in leading the opposition, contended that public opinion was often very inarticulate. He assured those present that the vast majority of the people there were in sympathy with the League of Nations.

Mr. Murphy, who proposed the motion, said that America was sincere. He assured those present that the vast majority of the people there were in sympathy with the League of Nations.

Mr. Murphy also warned the Government that the settlers would not be able to pay for their land within 10 years, as they are expected to do. They should be given from 20 to 35 years in which to meet their obligations, he said.

## ORIENTAL PROBLEM GOES TO LONDON

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18 (Special Correspondence)—The right of the British Columbia Government to cope with the Canadian Oriental problem is involved in litigation now under consideration by the Imperial Privy Council. The Province, in a case argued before the Council recently, claimed the right to prohibit the employment of Orientals in Government contracts.

The Federal Government denied this right and the case went to the Supreme Court of Canada, which sustained the denial. Lumbermen vitally interested in the case and the Canadian-Japanese Association supported the Federal Government on the point that the Oriental question came exclusively within federal jurisdiction, and that the legislation in question interfered with the Japanese Treaty of 1913.

British Columbia has taken the case to the Imperial Privy Council, which has reserved judgment. The present litigation is necessary to give the Government full control over the employment of Orientals in Government contracts.

Mr. Flower, in winding up the debate, said he hoped this matter would be looked upon only as a family quarrel, for the English and American peoples were "cousins." America was favorable to the ideals of the League, but not to its methods. The attitude of England to the Ruhr question was something like America's attitude to the League. The League was inefficient because it could not deal with such questions as "reparations." America's motives were pure, and its attitude justifiable.

The motion was lost by a large majority.

A Concession to Justice

The view that the American position was very pessimistic was expressed by Mr. Murphy, who held that the League was set up by the Peace Treaty, and was a concession to justice, not a compromise with injustice. Summing up for the opposition, Mr. Thomas said that the fundamental difference between America and England was that England had passed through the war, while America had only passed on the edge of it. They had not felt the aftermath of the war as had the rest of Europe.

Mr. Williamson, in winding up the debate, said he hoped this matter would be looked upon only as a family quarrel, for the English and American peoples were "cousins." America was favorable to the ideals of the League, but not to its methods. The attitude of England to the Ruhr question was something like America's attitude to the League. The League was inefficient because it could not deal with such questions as "reparations." America's motives were pure, and its attitude justifiable.

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QUEBEC RICH IN WATER POWER

MONTREAL, Que., July 24 (Special Correspondence)—In the autumn of 1924 a new passenger liner will be added to the services of the Canadian-Australasian Line, running between Quebec, San Francisco and Australia. This will make the sixth ship on that run. The new vessel will be delivered within 20 months, and will be of about 20,000 tons gross register, 600 feet in length, with a 72 foot beam.

It will be propelled by four screws driven by Diesel engines of the Sulzer type.

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Mr. Murphy also warned the Government that the settlers would not be able to pay for their land within 10 years, as they are expected to do. They should be given from 20 to 35 years in which to meet their obligations, he said.

The aims of the exhibition, as set forth in a statement of the People's Commissar of Agriculture of the Soviet Government, are to give a general view of the present position of agriculture, to show in what ways the industrial resources, to be used to the advantage of the population, the achievements of agricultural science, and to acquaint the Russian people with the advance made in agricultural methods abroad.

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A large number of charts and diagrams, together with other data, are being presented by the Central Statistical Department, for the purpose of illustrating the condition of Russia's agriculture during recent years, during the war and before the war.

THE GED "SPORT" TIE HOLDER

Actural Size

PRICE TREND  
IRREGULARLY  
UPWARD TODAY

Oils, Equipments, Steels and  
Specialties Prominent in  
the Trading

Prices displayed a firm tone at the opening of today's New York stock market. U. S. Steel, Baldwin, Studebaker, American and other so-called pivotal stocks opened fractionally higher. Du Pont and American Woolen each advanced 2 points on initial sales. Union Pacific was heavy.

The main price tendency continued upward but more irregularly developed as the session progressed. Buying was most effective in the oils, equipments, steels, motors, motor accessories and a selected assortment of rails, rubbers and specialties. Studebaker turned heavy.

Foreign exchanges opened steady.

**Short Covering**

Prices developed increasing strength during the morning with short interests supplying most of the buying power. Premier Baldwin's speech setting forth that no reparations agreement with the French was in sight had a depressing effect on the foreign exchanges but failed to affect the stock market. France dropped to 5.71 cents, or within a point of the 50 cent of all time.

American Locomotive advanced 2% to 72, a new high for the year, and net gains of 1/2 points or more were registered by Baldwin and Lima Locomotives, the Pan-American issues, Gulf States and Crucible Steels. Missouri Pacific preferred, Stromberg-Carburator, Stewart Warner and Cluett Peabody.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

A selling attack launched in the early afternoon against railroad stocks pushed Rock Island down 2%, Northern Pacific and St. Paul preferred 1% and 1 1/2 respectively. Sympathetic declines in other points of the list carried numerous stocks well below their early high.

**Bonds Tend Up**

Prices again pointed upward in the early trading in bonds today, with rallies exhibiting unusual activity.

Advances of 1/2 point or more were recorded by Erie convertible 4s, series B and D, Hudson & Manhattan refunding 5%, "Katy" adjustment 5s, Chicago & Eastern Illinois 5s, Seaboard Air Line refunding 4s and St. Paul convertible 5s. St. Paul convertible 4s yielded 1 and the refunding 4s, 1 1/2%. Tractions also improved.

Industrial bonds were less active with a firm undertone. Cuban American convertible 7s gained 1% and the 8s, 1 1/2%.

United States government bonds were relatively steady, and the foreign issues moved irregularly within narrow limits.

JULY DULLEST  
IN STOCKS SINCE  
SEPTEMBER OF 1921

July was the dullest month in New York Stock Exchange trading since September, 1921.

Sales of stocks amounted to 12,874,300 shares, as compared with 20,206,400 shares turned over in June, 23,599,700 shares in May, and 20,797,700 in April.

There were no million-share days in July. The busiest five-hour session was July 2, with a volume of 24,800 shares, and the dullest was the 16th, when 236,500 shares changed hands in five hours, the quietest day since July 13, 1922, when the volume was 218,000.

The average hourly turnover in July was less than 114,000 shares, as compared with 175,000 an hour in June and almost 200,000 on an average each hour in May.

Bond sales last month amounted to \$151,465,000. To find a duller month it is necessary to go back to October, 1918, when bond sales amounted to \$143,706,000. July was the first month since then to show less than \$200,000,000 sales. In July of last year the turnover in bonds was \$295,912,000, two years ago it was \$249,807,000, and three years ago the July sales were \$239,521,000.

Net on 5,083,025 shares of common for the quarter was \$23,585,183, or \$4.63 a share, only 57 cents less than required to cover the full year's dividend of \$5 a share. For the half year earnings were \$6.53 a share.

Surplus after dividends for the half year was \$22,664,763, almost wiping out the aggregate deficit of \$24,998,132 reported after dividends for two years 1921-22.

STEEL QUARTERLY  
REPORT EXCEEDS  
HIGHEST ESTIMATE

United States Steel's quarterly report exceeded expectations, most surprising Wall Street estimates being \$40,000 for the quarter, or nearly \$2,000,000 below the actual showing of \$47,855,181.

Net on 5,083,025 shares of common for the quarter was \$23,585,183, or \$4.63 a share, only 57 cents less than required to cover the full year's dividend of \$5 a share. For the half year earnings were \$6.53 a share.

Surplus after dividends for the half year was \$22,664,763, almost wiping out the aggregate deficit of \$24,998,132 reported after dividends for two years 1921-22.

YOUNGSTOWN (O.)

**SHEET & TUBE CO.**

The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, for the quarter ended June 30, 1922, reports a consolidated net profit of \$3,886,624 after depreciation, depletion, interest, federal taxes, etc., equal to preferred dividends to \$3,68 a share on 987,606 shares of no-par common.

The total net was \$6,197,949; interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., \$1,832,325; federal income taxes, \$47,000; net income, \$3,856,624; preferred dividends, \$249,219; common dividends, \$1,234,508; surplus, \$2,402,887.

SMALL COTTON CARRIER

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1.—The smallest carrier of cotton into a new cotton year since the south became an important producer of the cotton was announced in the annual report of Aug. 1, issued today by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, through its secretary, H. G. Hester.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p.m.)

Open High Last Aug. 2 Aug. 1

Ajax Rubber . . . . . 54 56 54 54

Alaska Gold . . . . . 54 56 54 54

Alaska Gold . . . . . 54 56 54 54

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## NATIONAL BANKS WITH DEPOSITS OF FIFTY MILLIONS

Thirty-Four Institutions of the United States Now in This Class

The United States has 34 national banks with deposits of \$50,000,000 or more each. The aggregate deposits of these institutions is nearly \$50,000,000 as of June 30, last.

The National City Bank of New York City stands at the top of the list as it has done for many years. Its deposits amount to \$662,201,000, a gain of about \$11,000,000 since April 3, last. Only two other \$50,000,000 banks in New York showed an increase in deposits during this period, this First National and the National Park.

The Chase National of New York City ranks second. Its deposits dropped to less than \$400,000,000. The Commerce of New York City is fourth, with \$345,854,000. The Continental & Commercial of Chicago, the largest bank outside New York, takes third place, although it lost about \$21,000,000 of deposits compared with April 3.

### Twelve Have \$2,735,019,000

Twelve national banks in New York have deposits aggregating \$2,735,019,000. On April 3 deposits of these banks aggregated \$2,733,619,000. The loss during this period was \$48,000,000, or less than 2 per cent. Decreases in banks outside of New York aggregated only \$2,418,000, or a fraction of 1 per cent of the total.

As these banks are located in every business almost invariably move closely together, these figures indicate a remarkable state of business stabilization.

As these banks are located in every section of the country, except the south, they probably present a fairly accurate picture of industrial conditions.

California has four national banks, whose deposits aggregate \$286,069,000, as compared with \$276,855,000 for the same banks on April 3. Chicago has three banks in the \$50,000,000 class; two show decreased deposits, as compared with April 3, while one bank had an increase. Three of Philadelphia's big banks showed decreased deposits, one showed an increase. All three of Boston's big banks showed good increases.

One reason that the majority of New York banks show slightly decreased deposits is that industrial activity has caused banks in the interior to reduce their deposits in New York to the minimum. A year ago these banks had large surplus funds deposited with New York institutions, but the increasing demands of business made some withdrawals advisable.

### List in Detail

The following figures represent the national banks having deposits exceeding \$50,000,000 on June 30, compared with April 3, 1923, and June 30, 1922 (last three figures omitted):

June 30, 1923. June 30, 1922.

Natl City, NY. \$662,201 \$461,623 \$662,009

Chase, NY. 389,186 425,272 425,658

Continent & Com. 365,661 380,690 355,371

First, N. Y. 237,431 208,102 249,000

First, Chicago 261,602 203,863 189,514

Metropolitan, NY. 184,656 211,046 277,470

First, Boston 152,562 152,562 152,562

G & P, N. Y. 152,498 154,236 154,189

Park, N. Y. 155,059 153,282 160,274

Standard, Bost. 134,010 135,502 131,712

Hanover, 141,411 141,411 141,411

Chemical, NY. 121,417 126,573 145,272

Am. Exch., N. Y. 114,959 125,502 141,621

First, N. Y. 111,109 112,500 110,080

Corn Exch., Chi. 112,529 112,529 112,529

Mellon, F. 109,271 112,517 92,323

Phil. Nat. Phil. 106,978 107,616 111,106

Second, N. Y. 101,405 102,285 98,278

Public, N. Y. 92,549 92,549 92,549

First, N. Y. 81,222 84,812 72,201

First, Detroit 86,853 72,249 81,654

First, N. Y. 81,222 84,812 72,201

Bk of Cal. S. F. 75,188 73,003 72,178

First, Minn. 71,087 77,158 58,536

Ang. Lo.-P. S. 74,071 68,340 65,813

N. Y. C. 74,071 68,340 65,813

Franklin, Phil. 62,970 60,883 60,290

Gen. S. F. 61,492 59,353 58,593

Gen. C. Phil. 59,213 60,883 60,290

Conn. & L. 60,883 60,883 60,290

First, Phil. 57,487 60,462 56,421

Fourth St. Phil. 56,875 55,384 54,421

Merc. B. 56,055 54,251 57,876

Total. \$4,975,982 \$5,027,755 \$3,335,415

### Midway Among Levels

Aggregate deposits of the \$50,000,000 banks now stand about midway between the high and low points in the last 18 months. During this period, however, the Irving Bank of New York, with more than \$250,000,000 deposits, has been dropped from the list because it is no longer operating under a national charter. Making proper allowance for this bank, the present aggregate is nearer the high than the low point of the last 18 months.

The last official report showed that 8240 national banks in the United States held \$16,598,720,000 deposits. From these figures it appears that the 34 big banks have nearly one-third of the aggregate deposits of all national banks. The 12 banks in New York City hold about 17 per cent of the total deposits of all national banks in the United States.

The aggregate deposits of New York's 12 big banks exceeds the total deposits of 1632 banks in the 13 southern states by nearly \$700,000,000. National City Bank alone has deposits exceeding all the national banks in Texas, 558 in number.

Aggregate deposits of 12 leading national banks in New York amount to almost as much as the entire capital, surplus, and undivided profits of all national banks in the United States.

### BELGIAN AND FRENCH FRANCS SELL VERY LOW

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—French and Belgian francs established new low records for the year today as a result of Premier Baldwin's statement that there was no hope of Great Britain reaching an early agreement with France and Belgium on German reparations. French francs broke 3 points to 5.71 cents or within one point of the record low level of all time.

Belgian francs dropped 5 points to 4.57 cents. Demand sterling yielded 4¢ a cent to \$4.55¢. German marks and other exchanges also lost ground.

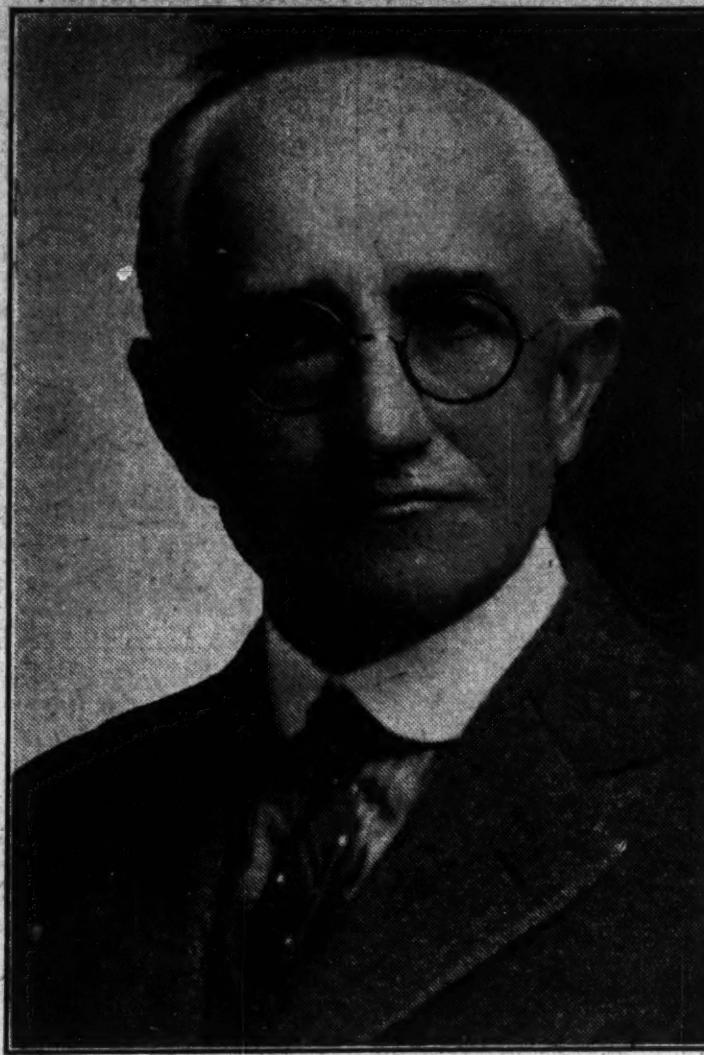


Photo © Kimball Studios, Concord, N. H.

Windsor H. Goodnow

## ENGLISH PIECE GOODS INDUSTRY IS RESTRICTED

Results of Six Months Not What Hoped For Because of High Raw Cotton

LIVERPOOL, July 26 (Special Correspondence)—Approximately 770,000,000 square yards of cotton piece goods and 70,000,000 pounds of yarn have been exported from the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1923.

These figures do not represent the progress that has been hoped for by the trade, and the American spinning section has been obliged to have recourse to an extension of organized short time in production until such time as the coming of the new crop gives them relief by easing the price of the raw material.

The second quarter's figures represent a decline on the first three months of the year. As against 391,000,000 square yards of manufactured piece goods exported during January, February, and March, there were 378,000,000 sent abroad during the ensuing three months, while the figures for yarn during the same periods were 36,000,000 pounds and 33,000,000 pounds, respectively. But for the curve of trade soaring upward during May the comparison would have been much more to the detriment of the second quarter.

### Piece Goods Figures Off

The last month included in the figures witnessed a slump in the export of piece goods from 409,000,000 square yards in May to 300,000,000, and in yarn from 12,500,000 pounds to 10,000,000 pounds. As compared with June, 1922, piece goods showed 300,000,000 compared with 311,000,000, and yarn 10,000,000 pounds, compared with 15,000,000, a decline in both cases.

### Hopes for Future

The last month included in the figures witnessed a slump in the export of piece goods from 409,000,000 square yards in May to 300,000,000, and in yarn from 12,500,000 pounds to 10,000,000 pounds. As compared with June, 1922, piece goods showed 300,000,000 compared with 311,000,000, and yarn 10,000,000 pounds, compared with 15,000,000, a decline in both cases.

A slight increase was also noticeable in the exports of gray cloth to China, but the situation in that country is still a disturbing factor to those concerned in the free flow of commodities, as is that on the Continent.

### Hopes for Future

As soon as there is any reliable indication of peace in that and other areas, merchants and manufacturers look forward to immediate increases in the American crop of raw cotton. This is being centered on the efforts of the United States to increase the acreage under cotton, but every effort is being put forward to make other provisions for securing much needed supplies.

Imports from the United States to Great Britain have shown a decline lately, although production has been increasing there.

Simultaneously with the movement to stimulate production of American cotton there has gone on an effort to produce more cotton within the British Empire.

Admittedly the figures for Australia and other places are not equal to the American but the increase in Australia has been striking and the prospect for further developments even more so.

## GERMAN BANK RATE ADVANCED TO 100 PER CENT

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (AP)—The Reichsbank today raised its discount rate to 30 per cent.

This is an advance from 18 per cent which was established on April 23.

Amount of bonds, notes and stock issued by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in July, 1923, and seven months, follow:

July Bonds Notes Stock

Railroad \$7,223,000 \$34,200,000

Industrial 77,797,500 4,821,000 \$26,510,940

Publ. util. 26,315,000 4,700,000 9,643,050

Total 101,335,000 43,801,000 36,153,940

Seven months:

Railroad 54,837,000 24,930,500 1,200,000

Industrial 73,901,200 16,206,600 415,100,860

Total 128,738,200 41,137,100 436,960,860

Approximately \$10,092,000 out of the total of \$101,335,000, equal to 3.3 per cent, was used for railroad and public utility securities.

This compares with \$14,841,000 or 12.9 per cent in June, and \$13,883,000, or 4.72 per cent in July, 1922.

Interest rates continued high, ranging from 5 per cent to 8 per cent, with a tendency to lower rates on high-grade issues. There was an unusual amount of railway equipment loans brought out with interest rate at 5 per cent.

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Total 101,335,000 43,801,000 36,153,940

Seven months:

Rail



## LOTT AND GREEN PLAY FOR PLACE

Victory for Latter Would Mean  
Identical Semifinalists as in  
1922 Western Tourney

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Today's issue of the interrupted match between G. M. Lott and A. L. Green of Chicago will decide whether the semifinals for the Western Lawn Tennis Association championship will comprise identically the same players as broke through to that round last year. If Lott wins, as he is favored to do, he will be the only newcomer as all others have been eliminated.

Others to survive for the semifinals, which are to be held Saturday on the clay courts of the Southside Tennis Club, are John Hennessey of Indianapolis, title holder; W. K. Westbrook of Detroit, Mich., runner-up last year, and W. T. Hayes, veteran ranking player of the Chicago district, and twice former western champion. Hayes will meet Westbrook and Hennessey will face Lott or Green. Lott is the most promising young player in Chicago, and many think he is primed to do some upsetting. He has two sets on Green, 6-3, 6-8, and needs only one game to finish the third set, which stood 6-5 in his favor when interrupted by rain.

Remarkable improvement noted in Westbrook's game as displayed in his victory over W. D. Brown of St. Louis, the Missouri Valley champion, makes the Detroit favorite with many. Westbrook outgeneraled Brown to win, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2.

The hardest of the fifth-round battles was won by Hennessey, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3, defeating Arthur Hubbell of Chicago. Hennessey often caught Hubbell out of position, playing a brilliant placement game. With side-line drives, Hubbell counted against Hennessey. They kept each other running to opposite corners of the back courts.

To win his fifth-round match the veteran Hayes outrallied A. B. Graven of California, former Oxford University tennis captain, 6-1, 6-1, 6-0. Hayes shows greater determination to regain the title than in any recent years. He was relentless in his attack on Graven.

Miss Marion Leighton of Chicago in defense of the women's singles title won another match, taking a third-round battle, 6-1, 6-1, from Miss E. P. Wall, Chicago. Miss Katherine Waldo of Chicago eliminated a strong aspirant, Mrs. L. E. Bailey, 6-2, 7-5. Men's doubles enter the third round today, and the women's doubles get a delayed start in the first round. The summary:

WESTERN LAWN TENNIS MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES  
Fifth Round

W. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated W. D. Brown, St. Louis, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2. R. E. Brown, Milwaukee, defeated Arthur Hubbell, Chicago, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3. W. T. Hayes, Chicago, defeated A. B. Graven, California, 6-1, 6-0. MENS DOUBLES—First Round  
S. G. Burland and M. B. Joyce, Chicago, defeated H. C. Hodell and C. K. W. Nelson, also of Chicago, 6-2, 6-4. Miss Marion Leighton and Ray Barker, Chicago, defeated John and R. B. Bennett, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2. R. E. Brown and Ralph Rice, Chicago, defeated F. P. Weasay and W. S. Tyler, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2. Clifford Nelson and E. J. Pare, Chicago, defeated Cool and L. R. Hayes, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.

Morris and Sofield, Chicago, defeated E. E. Nord, Muskegon, and R. B. Bennett, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2. Robert Stearns and B. Sweet, Chicago, defeated S. S. Barnett and Stanley Drake, Chicago, by default.

Second Round

W. D. Brown, St. Louis, and A. B. Graven, California, defeated Walter Goodwillie and J. T. Ward, Chicago, by default.

Brown and Ralph Rice, Chicago, defeated E. E. Nord, Muskegon, and R. B. Bennett, Chicago, by default.

H. S. Knox and C. J. Weber, Chicago, defeated Taylor and T. James, Chicago, by default.

James Weber and Jerry Weber, Chicago, defeated Buynitsky and H. P. Paradies, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

Harold Johnson and E. W. Wilson, Chicago, defeated Charles Fredericks and C. E. Seeler, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

E. E. Nord, Muskegon, and Edward McBride, Chicago, 6-4, 6-5, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round  
Mrs. L. E. Bailey, Chicago, defeated Miss W. Bartholomew, Chicago, 6-2, 6-5, 6-2.

Third Round

Miss Marion Leighton, Chicago, defeated Miss E. P. Wall, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Marion Leighton, defeated Mrs. E. Michael, Chicago, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Katherine Waldo, Chicago, defeated Mrs. L. E. Bailey, Chicago, 6-2, 7-5.

LILLIAN E. WINS FIRST RACE

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Aug. 2—The Royal Canadian Yacht Club, won the first annual racing meet of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, which opened its meet yesterday. The Royal Canadian Yacht Club finished second; Nedaya, also of Toronto, third; the Scrappers, of Kingston, fourth, and the Niywana, fifth. The Huskie of Watertown, winner of the George Cup, was sixth. The Bernice of Toronto, won in the P-boat class.

FOURTEEN TEAMS TO COMPETE

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—The Union Printers' International Baseball League will hold a week's tournament at the Polo Grounds, beginning Saturday. Teams from Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and Hamilton and Toronto, Ont., will take part. On Aug. 8 they will compete in swimming contests at a local beach.

ARMY LOSES CLOSE MATCH

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 2—Rumson defeated the United States Army polo team in the semifinal for the Rhode Island cups at the Point Judith Country Club yesterday, 11 to 10, by virtue of its two-overtime winning. The game was fast throughout. Army and the score in the eighth chukker, and the game was decided, when Johnson scored for Rumson after two minutes of play in an extra chukker.

GEHRIG SENT TO HARTFORD

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—E. H. L. Gehrig, former Columbia University star, was sent to Hartford of the Eastern League by the Yankees yesterday. Gehrig jumped from South Field right into the big league, and will probably be benefited by some seasoning in the minors.

FENWAY PARK

Today at 3:15  
RED SOX VS. CHICAGO

Seats at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1275.

## Alumni News Asks Rules Be Amended

Paper Wants Financial Backing  
of Athletes Stopped

CHICAGO, Aug. 2—Charging that many western conference athletes are being given financial backing by interested alumni, and that preparatory school athletes are being subsidized by alumni for intercollegiate competition, an article in the Northwestern University Alumni News demands disqualification of all college men who receive any financial assistance for competing for their school in athletics.

The article asks that the conference officials amend the rules, and declares that "the stakes are increasingly enlarged, and as a result it is seriously demoralizing the viewpoint and morality of high school boys of athletic ability."

On the subject of scholarships the article says "it is understood that in several such institutions valuable scholarships are annually awarded to students largely on account of their athletic ability, without regard to scholastic attainment." It adds that "commercialized universities may eventually bar athletic contests." Since it already appears the article said, that secondary schools are being subsidized and "the young athlete of high school age has gained the impression that football is one of the most important functions of the college," and gives a chance to "capitalistic athletic ability."

The article adds that it believes the alumni and not the universities are offering the pecuniary awards for athletic ability. Resolutions embodying the views have been adopted by the board of directors of Northwestern University Alumni Association and submitted to the conference as a whole and to each conference school and the matter has been taken up with Maj. John Griffith, director of conference athletics.

## Yacht Mariner Wins Race to Honolulu

By the Associated Press  
Honolulu, Aug. 2

THE yacht Mariner, owned by L. A. Norris of San Francisco, won the race from Santa Barbara, Cal., to Honolulu, crossing the finish line here at 12:38 a. m. today. The six entries in the race left Santa Barbara July 21.

## FOUR AMERICANS WIN

BIGWIN INN, Ont., Aug. 2—The men's singles in the northern Ontario tennis championship tournament advanced to the round before the semi-finals yesterday. Five men were left players remaining. In the play were Americans: Elliott Stearns and Leonard Keith, of Cleveland; P. C. Hodell, of Pittsburgh, and D. Young, of Ithaca, N. Y. In the men's doubles Hodell and Keith, and also of Cleveland, won, as did Stearns and Keith. Charles Whitting and P. J. Donovan, of Detroit, were defeated.

## STRICT PENALTIES WIPE OUT MANY CONNECTICUT SALOONS

(Continued from Page 1)

give the severest possible penalties to violators of the liquor laws. If it is made to appear by affidavits or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the court or judge in vacation that such nuisance is to be abated, the court shall not be necessary for the court to find that the property involved was being unlawfully used as aresaid at the time of the hearing, but on finding that the material allegations of the petition are true, the court may order that no liquor shall be manufactured, sold, bartered, or stored in such room, house, building, etc. And upon judgment of the court ordering such nuisance to be abated, the court may order the room, house, building, etc., shall not be occupied or used for one year thereafter. In the event, however, that the owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant thereof shall give bond with sufficient surety.

These sections, according to Mr. Alcorn, are among the most drastic in the prohibition act, and he adds that it is not necessary that the man proceeded against shall have been convicted of violation of the prohibition law. It will be sufficient for him to offer witnesses who could testify that on entering the place, some material had been thrown in the sink which smelled like intoxicating liquor. It would then be within the discretion of the court to issue an injunction against the place, possibly to close it for a year, although such a decision would be reviewable by the state Supreme Court of Errors.

These sections of the prohibition act have been invoked once before in Connecticut, when a place in Stamford was closed for a year by injunction secured in the United States District Court.

The campaign has spread to New Haven County, where A. A. Alling, state attorney, has declared that he will proceed against saloons retaining their bars as nuisances. The state's attorneys in the other six counties of Connecticut are said to be ready to file charges in all cases.

At a conference last week, attended by Frank T. Putney, Prohibition Director; James E. Wheeler, Chief Enforcement Agent; Allen K. Smith, United States District Attorney; George Cohen, Assistant District Attorney, and H. M. Alcorn, State's Attorney, it was decided that in Hartford County, the federal and state courts would co-operate in order to

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## BOSTON CLUB IS IN MR. QUINN'S HANDS

Transfer of Ownership From  
Mr. Frazee Finally Is Put  
Through

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Aug. 2—James J. Davis, American Secretary of Labor, speaking on the subject of immigration to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday afternoon, said his previous convictions on this question had been greatly strengthened by his 20-day trip across Europe in company with General Griffith of Cleveland and Oswald Ryan of Indiana, members of his party studying the problem from a European standpoint. He had always favored selective immigration, he declared, and now he was doubly sure his views were correct. He blamed the passport authorities for most of the trouble which now occurs at Ellis Island and other ports of entry into the United States.

The transfer of the Boston American League Baseball Club from the hands of H. J. Frazee to J. A. Robert Quinn and his associates is an accomplished fact. The last of the many papers which had to be signed, in order to make the transaction binding, was disposed of last evening at the law office on State Street, in which the negotiations have been held, and for the rest of the night and all day today congratulations have been pouring in to Mr. Quinn for his success in taking over the ownership of the Red Sox. The new club president had not assumed his duties at the Fenway Park offices up to a late hour this afternoon, but was kept busy at his hotel acknowledging messages of felicitation which came by telegraph and telephone from practically all parts of the country.

The details of the proceedings which culminated in the change of ownership have not been made public. Neither has the incoming president committed himself overstrongly on matters of club policy, for the good and sufficient reason that he has not yet had 24 hours in which properly to frame a line of action. This much is reasonably certain—the Red Sox will not be under new playing leadership, at least during the present campaign, and the same will probably hold true of the office personnel. In other words, Mr. Quinn's announced motto is, "Go slow" in the matter of making changes.

What may transpire between Oct. 7, the start of the 1924 season, and the final appearance of the club in the World Series is not yet known. The club's financial position is not yet known, but it is expected to be in a position to meet the expenses of the new ownership.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
St. Paul 12, Columbus 4.  
Portland 12, Los Angeles 2.  
Portland 4, Sacramento 3 (13 innings).  
Salt Lake 10, Vernon 7.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE  
St. Paul 12, Columbus 4.  
Portland 12, Los Angeles 2.  
Portland 4, Sacramento 3 (13 innings).  
Salt Lake 10, Vernon 7.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
Seattle 6, San Francisco 4.  
Portland 12, Los Angeles 2.  
Portland 4, Sacramento 3 (13 innings).  
Salt Lake 10, Vernon 7.

RESULTS WEDNESDAY  
San Francisco 7, Seattle 6.

Portland 12, Los Angeles 2.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Reading Interests of 25,061 Wisconsin High School Pupils

Madison, Wis.

Special Correspondence

"THE Call of the Wild" stands

highest in the first baker's dozen of favorites, followed in order of their popularity by "Tom Sawyer," "Jane Eyre," "Treasure Island," "Oliver Twist," "Lorna Doone" and Helen Keller's "Story of My Life," tying for sixth place; "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," "David Copperfield" and "Ben Hur" tying next; "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Crisis," and "Ramona" tying for last place in this dozen or so of chief favorites.

A questionnaire was recently sent to

56 Wisconsin high schools in the North

Central Association, and it brought re-

sponses from 25,061 pupils. They were

asked what books they liked best from

the credit list at school, and what

were their favorite books from those

chosen without supervision. The

books just listed were from the credit

list.

## Reasons for First Choice

A sophomore boy says: "I like 'The Call of the Wild' because I like all dog stories, and this is an exceptionally good one." Another declares: "I like it because it is a story of adventure."

Their feminine classmates are more communicative. One writes:

"I like this book because it is a story of a wonderful dog. It is very thrilling and describes the life of people and animals in northern Canada. The dog's love for his master is very appealing."

And still another: "I liked it because I like to read about a dog and see how really human they are."

(Natural scientists please take note!)

## Philosophy From a Freshman

Concerning "Tom Sawyer" a freshman girl writes: "I liked it because it was something out of the ordinary. It is very amusing and also sad. I think that it also taught you that there were a good many boys and girls that are not getting as good treatment as yourself."

Another says: "I like it because it does not tell all the good things about Tom, but some of his troubles."

Three sophomore boys write with delight of Tom's adventures. A fourth one says: "It tells about the experiences of a boy and the foolish ideas that boys get into their heads." (A sophomore seldom admits that such a condition exists.)

A senior girl writes: "I enjoyed most of all, 'Tom Sawyer' by Kipling. I liked it because the story was different from the general books in that it showed the joys of boyhood."

## Reasons for Popularity of "Jane Eyre"

The reasons quoted are those given by junior girls:

"I liked it because it was the story of an orphan girl's struggle and adventures."

"The unfortunate Jane Eyre won a place in life by toil, not by fortune."

"It shows how a girl can shift for herself, if necessary, and how true love sticks always."

"Interesting because like pictures seen on the screen."

"It is classed high as one of the books I especially like, for the poor orphan trusts in God, and finally conquers her troubles, and she is a help and comfort to all, and finally marries a rich man whom she loves."

"There isn't any fairy talk about it, it is real life."

## Claims for "Oliver Twist"

A sophomore boy writes:

"I liked it because the story seemed real all the way through."

Others say:

"It tells how some orphans are treated, and their life."

"It has an interesting plot and bits of quaint humor."

## "Lorna Doone"

Of "Lorna Doone" a realistically inclined junior girl writes: "I enjoyed Blackmore's descriptions more than the story itself, for it was utterly impossible."

Another: "I recommend 'Lorna Doone' to anyone that likes romance and adventure."

Three junior girls mention the fact that Lorna's character is beautiful.

One young girl writes: "When I first started reading this book it seemed monotonous, and I longed to put it aside. But I knew that I had to finish it, so I read on. Then the more I read the more I enjoyed it. It kept you wondering what would happen next, and anxious to get further advanced into the story."

A junior boy, with no thought of being facetious, remarks: "I liked it, for it was a story of experience and life, and also very interesting."

Two senior boys say that they like the book because of the hero, John Ridd.

## Why High School Pupils Like Helen Keller

Freshman girls observe:

"I enjoyed this book because of the defected girl's wonderful accomplishments."

"I like it because I have learned

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Lake Forest, Illinois

how Helen Keller was taught, and it is certainly a very interesting thing to know."

"I like it because you get the feeling of a blind, deaf and dumb person and how helpless they were long ago, and the improvement now."

"I saw Helen Keller when she was here, and it made the book more interesting. Anyway, I like auto-biography."

## Fox's Masterpiece

"I like 'The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come,'" writes a freshman girl, "because my grandfather fought in the war, and it is not unusual that I should be interested in stories concerning it."

Three other freshmen girls commend it because it is a war story, while three others favor it for reasons similar to this one: It shows that a boy does miss his parents and also it shows that a boy going through life has to take some very hard knocks."

To the sophomore boys the charm of the book lay in the fact that it was a story of a boy who "was born in the woods, and made himself known all over Kentucky."

## "David Copperfield," and "Ben Hur"

A lachrymose young ninth-grade lady writes: "I liked 'David Copperfield' even though it was sad. I believe I would like to read it again because books that have nothing sad in them get tiresome."

The consensus of senior feminine opinion is that the book gives the life of Dickens in a pleasant way, and that the reader is shown how a boy with no parents has to strive.

One senior boy probably does not know the meaning of the word "universal," but he has discovered its application, nevertheless. Of "David Copperfield," he writes: "The story was told in the first person and showed many emotions and instincts that Dickens must have had to write such a story. There were many that I myself possess, and I am sure that every person who reads this story finds the same. The characters also appealed to me, for I happen to know people of the same sort."

An energetic sophomore boy says of "Ben Hur": "I like it because of the lesson it teaches that if you strive hard enough, you will gain your end."

Another sophomore boy: "I liked it because of its historical value."

And a third one elaborates: "I am fond of books that deal with characters that lived during the period when Rome was at the height of her glory."

## The Last Three Books

There are so strongly "period" books that the reasons for their popularity is always given as such. For instance, "The Last of the Mohicans" is liked because it is full of Indians, good and bad. "The Crisis" gives interesting historical data, and "Ramona" portrays captivally the life of southern California during an earlier day.

## Favorites Not on the Credit List

There were only nine books outstanding enough to be of significance on this list. It is interesting to note that two of them, "The Call of the Wild" and "Tom Sawyer" appear also on the credit list, and that "The Call of the Wild" comes first on both lists, while "Tom Sawyer" slips only from second to third in the last list.

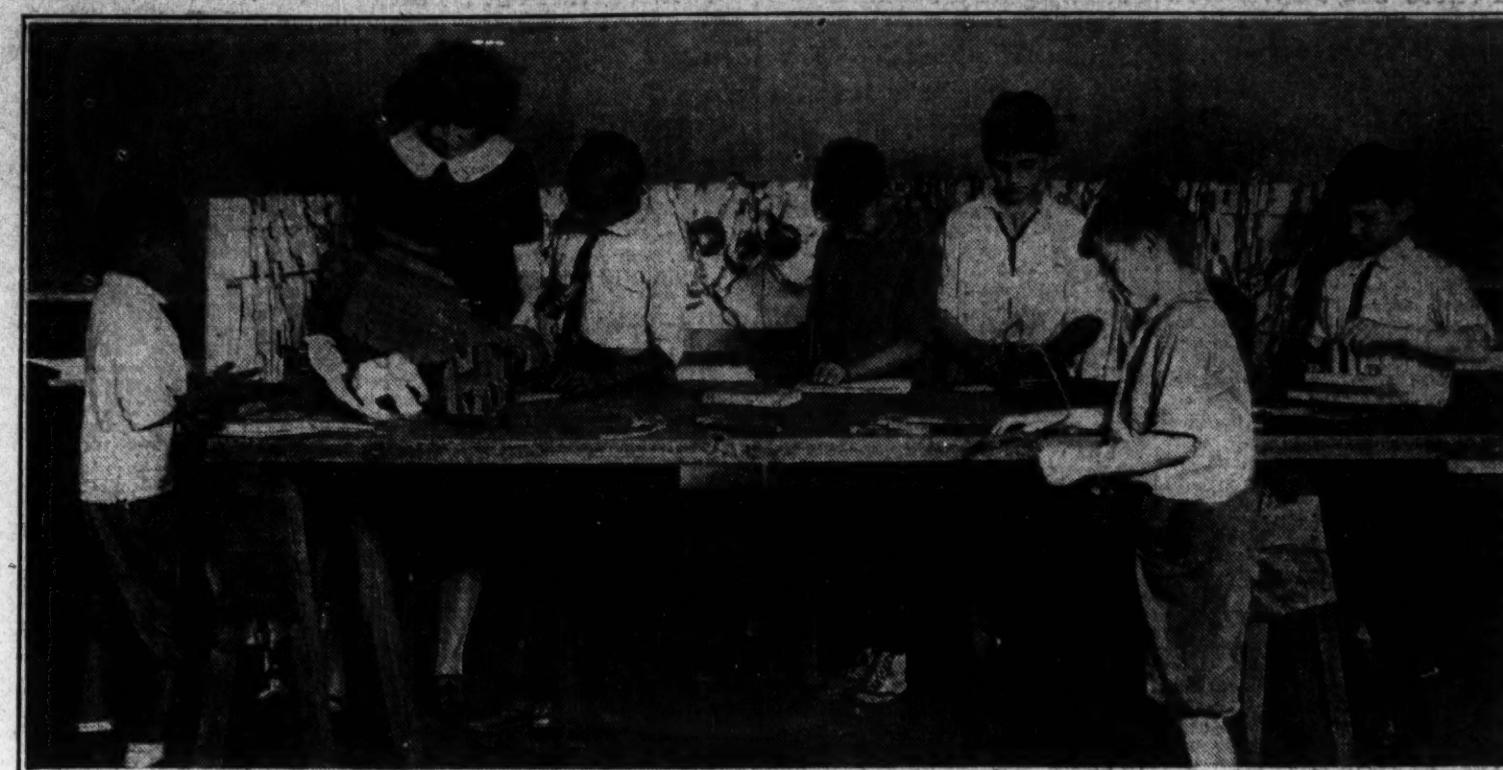
Following "The Call of the Wild" in order of their popularity are: "The Girl of the Limberlost," "Tom Sawyer" and "Freckles" tying for third place; "Riders of the Purple Sage," "Main Street," "Little Women," and "Anne of Green Gables" tying for sixth, and "Pollyanna" last.

## Reasons for Choice

In analyzing the reasons given for choosing these books, it is possible to group them into classes. Having considered "The Call of the Wild" and "Tom Sawyer" in the preceding list, we shall omit them now.

"The Girl of the Limberlost" and "Freckles" are popular because they tell of out-of-door life and wonderful things in nature. "Riders of the Purple Sage" intrigues mostly boys; they like it because of its irresistible western appeal.

In considering "Main Street," quo-



Junior Workshop at the Ethical Culture Play School, New York City

## Happy Children in Play School

New York, N. Y.

Special Correspondence

ONE of the happiest ways for a child to spend a summer in New York City is to enroll in the Ethical Culture Play School; or in any of the 10 play school centers which are scattered throughout the city under the direction of the Federation for Child Study, where fun, food and relaxation are delightfully blended with a goodly amount of real accomplishment.

As for "Little Women," "Anne of Green Gables," and "Pollyanna," they are mere "hang-overs," and are the choice mainly of freshman girls. They are stories of little girls and of home life, and as such, make their appeal to the younger group who have not yet been able to grasp the trend of the new type of book that the high school pupil is sooner or later expected to read with enjoyment.

## The Observatory

IT IS not often that a new institution of learning has the opportunity for service that are presented to the Trinidad Agricultural College, recently opened. This school, first of its kind on the island, has been put upon it not only the duty of teaching scientific tropical agriculture, but the rather more difficult burden of persuading the traditionally conservative farmers of the West Indies to give up their old-fashioned, wasteful methods of tilling the soil. The story is a familiar one to many American students. The mere setting up of educational machinery is only half the task. The other half is to persuade students to use it and to secure the good will of the citizens it is proposed to aid.

For some time the opposition to modern agricultural ways has been the cause of much concern to the Trinidad Government. Although the island, like all the West Indies, has the most fertile soil and although farming has long been its major occupation, the planters have clung tenaciously to the methods they and their forefathers have always followed.

Another disturbing feature has been the reluctance on the part of the younger generation to adopt agriculture as a career. There was an early effort to remedy conditions by establishing a scholarship which would enable an ambitious boy to go abroad to study agriculture. But the process was soon abandoned as being too slow, as only one student was sent each year.

The new college begins its work in a modest way. It plans to teach agricultural methods of planting and co-operation in reaching the world's markets. It also provides special research work in tropical agriculture.

Fourteen students are already enrolled, even though the college so far is not yet fully equipped. The first year's course is to give only the first year's course. Further equipment will be added for the other years. Twelve of the students have enrolled

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Pup Tent Trail

His name was Archibald, and the twins looked upon him with disapproval. He arrived at Lake Pasquancy, wearing a straw hat tied on with a blue string, and it took all the diplomatic efforts of their mother to persuade them to allow him to go on their motor trip to the mountains.

The twins were hardened sportsmen and old campaigners, and they went camping in khaki shorts and sneakers. And this year their camping was to be via the Great Auk, which was originally the cheapest motor car made, and had grown considerably cheaper as it became second-hand, and then third.

They were piling in the pup tents beside the rear seat of the Auk, when Archibald appeared on the scene.

The twins opened their mouths and stared. Archibald was decked out in white linen coat and knickers, and he still wore the straw hat and the string. While they looked on in wonder, he climbed into the front seat of the Auk, unfolded a newspaper, and sat carefully upon it.

"Are . . . are you going to wear that hat?" asked the indignant Jim.

"Why not?" said Archibald mildly. They were still trying to get him to take off the hat when the Auk rolled through Plymouth, and chugged on through the purple twilight up toward Franconia's Valley. Peaks shot up from the north like great blue shadows: the road ran in a yellow ribbon up hill and down dale before them. Sometimes the bat blew before. Sometimes the string held it. And Archibald was as serene as ever.

Night found them far up in northern New Hampshire, camped by a roaring stream, while the Great Auk sat on a wooden bridge. Teddy tried vainly to light a fire. After six attempts, he left the Auk to the lean and sunburned Jim, who put it out as often as he started it.

"Won't go!" he said firmly. "We'll have to eat our grub cold."

Archibald arose delicately from his newspaper, and said softly: "I think I could do something with it."

"You!" said the outraged Teddy. "Why, you even wear a straw hat with a string on it."

But Jim was perfectly willing to let someone else, anyone else, labor over the wet wood. "Aw, let him try. He can't do any harm."

## Lighting the Fire

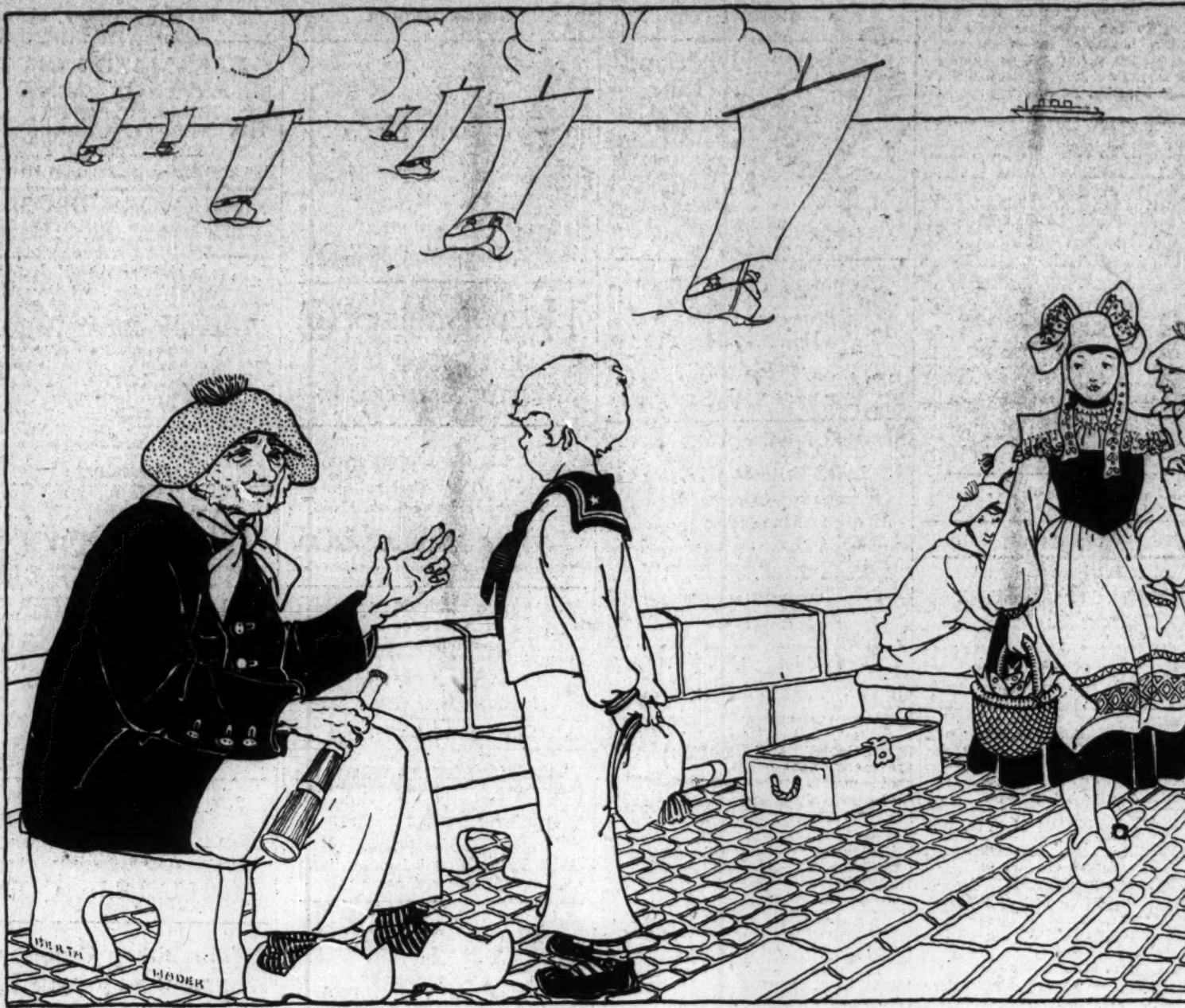
Promptly Archibald put on his hat, adjusted the string, and picked Jim's fire to pieces. He selected certain bits of wood, he tore up his newspaper and put it beneath. He lighted it, and then drew from his pocket a long, thin, rubber hose. One end he put near the flickering flame, the other he inserted in his mouth. He blew valiantly. Five minutes later there was a fire.

The twins blinked, and Teddy went so far as to say, "Maybe we can make a camper of you, after all, Arch, old scout."

But, to his intense indignation, Archibald spent an hour collecting houghs for his bed. The Twins made theirs in five minutes, and slept bald all night. They awoke to find Archibald splashing in the stream. He had, he assured them, slept soundly. This was quite bad enough, but worse was in store when he instructed them in the art of camp cookery and made johnny-cake in the fry-pan.

And when, that afternoon, they roared up the white road past Lancaster and through the Connecticut valley, Jim's hat blew off, and was recovered full of dust and gasoline six miles back, Archibald stayed on because he had a string on it. But the Twins told themselves superiority that this was nothing: that Archibald could make beds and cook. Anyone could do that. Anyone could even have a hat that stayed on. But, when they got to the wilds, then they would show him. And so they did.

They turned up a green crossroad,



swept into the interior where pines hung low, and the sky was a wall of mountains. There they pitched the pup tents, and there they left Archibald.

"You see, Arch," Teddy explained superiorly, "you don't know a thing about real camping. You stay and watch the potatoes boil while we whip the trout stream. Camping isn't just cooking: it is living off the country."

He waved his newly cut fishing rod magnificently, and walked off with Jim, up the babbling stream. Their exit was somewhat marred by a fishhook that clasped Jim's trousers with great affection. Two hours later they came back, dirty and rather wet. There were no signs of any fish.

"Guess it's beans for us," said Ted. "Isn't a trout in the oil stream? If there had been, Jim and I would have caught him. Yes, sir-re!"

"Let's have some of these then," said Archibald, whisking a dozen trout from the long grass. "There's a nice little pool under the bridge. I could fish it, while I watched the potatoes cook."

They stared at him, then at the fish, and Jim said: "Well, of all the luck!" But he said it in a very low voice, indeed. That evening they looked on Archibald with awe, and at midnight Jim awoke to look out their tent door, and see him digging wildly with an ax.

"I'm ditching the tent," said Archibald in a whisper. "It might rain."

"Aw, go to sleep," advised Jim. "There's only a little cloud over the moon."

Two hours later, he awoke with

the feeling that something was wrong. As a matter of fact, Teddy was kicking him. "Get up, lazy!"

"Whafor? Le'me alone!"

"Oh, go 'sleep,'" advised Jim, and rolled over into a puddle of water. He was soaked before he and Teddy succeeded in running a ditch about the tent. To add to their shame, they had to stay in the blankets next day, while the invaluable Archibald dried their clothes over a specially constructed rack of pine boughs. He also brought them breakfast in bed. It was a good breakfast.

And then, high up in Dixville Notch, the Great Auk stopped and stayed stopped. Jim coaxed her, Teddy prodded her. It was no earthly use. She sat on a ridge, still and unmoving, and seemed to laugh at them. They labored for three hours, and the only result was that they were dirty, and the Great Auk was still stubborn.

"Only in Africa," said Archibald, apologetically, "for three years."

The twins' mouths opened wider than ever. And when they rolled into the house doorway, and their small brother sang out "Lookit Archibald's hat! Lookit his hat! Lookit!" Jim took him severely by the ear, and said so that everyone could hear him: "Any kind of a hat that Archibald wears is the kind I'm going to get. And don't forget it, Kid!"

## Things to Look for in the Country

DO YOU know what to look for when you go to the country?

Every summer the Children's Country Holiday Fund takes to the country a great many children, who have never been there before. The people who give to this fund want all children to have a holiday in the country.

"I'm ditching the tent," said Archibald in a whisper. "It might rain."

"Aw, go to sleep," advised Jim. "There's only a little cloud over the moon."

Two hours later, he awoke with

Finally, Teddy said, haltingly: "You don't s'pose Archibald . . ."

Jim growled: "Aw, ask him! 'Course, he can't do anything!"

Archibald seemed to be reading a book, but he got out obligingly, and made several mysterious motions under the hood. Promptly the Great Auk's motor began to roar. Five miles later Jim unburdened himself of a question. "Archie, old scout, did you ever go camping before?"

"Only in Africa," said Archibald, apologetically, "for three years."

The twins' mouths opened wider than ever. And when they rolled into the house doorway, and their small brother sang out "Lookit Archibald's hat! Lookit his hat! Lookit!" Jim took him severely by the ear, and said so that everyone could hear him: "Any kind of a hat that Archibald wears is the kind I'm going to get. And don't forget it, Kid!"

## The Quay

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are stone sets along the quay, Where people like to sit, and see

The boats return at eventide,

Across the estuary wide;

And there old sailors chat together About the clouds and wind and weather.

And one I know brings frequently His telescope, and shows to me

Big liners passing through the straits: Such wondrous stories he relates,

That when I close my eyes, the quay Seems like a ship that sails the sea.

## Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is the name of a body of water, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. It is easy to do right when no sacrifice is demanded.

2. I saw in the cab a young man who resembled you.

3. I consider Stevens & Co. very accommodating.

4. In New Hampshire I saw a fir three times as large as the one on your farm.

5. Mr. Paine's new sign is painted in letter of gold.

6. If I order a radio set today, it's ought to get here on Wednesday.

7. I understand that Ellis keeps a diary year after year.

8. The reputation of Michael Angelo changes only to become greater.

9. Reginald Smith meets me repeatedly and is too engrossed in thought to notice me.

10. When I went up on deck, the wind was blowing a gale.

The key to the Magic Sentences, which appeared upon this page for July 19, is as follows: 1. Awl. 2. Saw. 3. Plane. 4. Punch. 5. Chisel. 6. Bit. 7. Lathe. 8. Forge. 9. File. 10. Bevel.

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## Betsy and the Funny Man Make Solomon Sandball

By RALPH BERGREN  
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IT WAS a summer morning at the beach, and Betsy, in her bright blue bathing suit and big straw hat, was very busy.

The sun was still warm and bright. The sea was flat and blue. The bathers were a funny sight, in suits of every hue.

And some were swimming in the sea. Or wading in the surf. And some were chatting pleasantly. And sitting round about.

And some were playing in the sand. With shovels and with pails. And the sea that bounds the land. And is alive with whales.

But Betsy was never very much interested looking at people on the beach, and, for all she thought about them, there might have been nobody there but herself. She had built up a fine big pile of sand, digging with her shovel, and bringing water from the ocean in her pail to wet the sand, when it was too dry and wouldn't stay where she put it and scooping out sand at the bottom with her fingers, and the longer she worked the bigger and rounder the pile of sand got to be.

Now and then, of course, grown-ups came along, and told each other that she was a "dear child," and asked her her name and who were her father and mother, for such is the way of grown-ups, and makes you wonder what they would think if children acted the same way toward them. And one large lady with eyeglasses had wanted to kiss her, but Betsy, although a polite child, had pretended that she didn't hear, and had run quickly out in the ocean with her pail. And, as the stout lady hadn't on her bathing suit, that was the end of that.

But, for quite a little while, nobody had interrupted Betsy, and her pile of sand had got more and more like a large ball, resting on the beach.

"What will we call him now we've made him?" asked Betsy.

"Solomon Sandball," said the Funny Man.

"Tell me a story about him," said Betsy.

The Funny Man thought hard for a few minutes.

"Solomon Sandball," said the Funny Man.

"Lives under the beach. He finds it convenient. To live out of reach."

"The world," he remarks.

"And you cannot deny it. It is too full of noise."

"For man who loves quiet."

He built his house under the beach, if you please.

And there he lives quietly.

Quite at his ease.

Nobody disturbs him.

From morning till night.

And he's very contented.

To keep out of sight.

But once in a while.

On a sunny day.

He greatly enjoys watching children at play.

So he sticks his head up through the window and says, "Look at you and me. At you and at me."

But, when he does, he says, "I'm sorry."



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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Lowell's Whistler House Show

Lowell, Mass., July 30

Special Correspondence

**T**o SHOW motorists and other visitors that Lowell — though Whistler, in a familiar anecdote, refused to have been born there — is not altogether so artistically hopeless, the Lowell Art Association has installed at the Whistler house in Worthen Street a second annual summer exhibition of paintings by artists of Lowell and vicinity.

Pictures look well on the burlap-covered walls of the long living room of Little Whistler's birthplace. This summer's exhibition, with its studied avoidance of overcrowding and the real beauty of several of the works hung, would surely not offend the taste of the fastidious author of "Four O'Clock." It looks better than some much more pretentious summer shows.

Lowell, where Whistler was born in 1834, has never been without a few practitioners of the fine arts and a certain tradition of public interest in their display. One at least of the Lowell offering school of writers, nationally prominent in the forties, attained international celebrity as a sculptor. This was Marriet Foley, in later life a resident of Rome and friend of the Brownings, who for some years taught drawing at Lowell and from whom "Jimmy" Whistler might have had his first lessons had not the family moved elsewhere in 1837.

## Famous Lowell Artists

Before and during the Civil War Thomas B. Lawson, painter of portraits of Daniel Webster and other famous men, and Alfred Ordway, founder and first secretary of the Boston Art Club, were accounted Lowell artists, and of a well-known Lowell family a little later came Sarah Wyman, who, as Mrs. Whitman of Boston, appears in the Whistler Journal edited by the Pennells. In the seventies and eighties practiced his profession at Lowell William Preston Phelps, whose memorial exhibition was held at the Whistler house last spring, and to the city returned from time to time for brief periods of residence one of its most celebrated artist sons, David Neal of Munich. Several painters, sculptors, illustrators and designers are in the present membership of the Lowell Art Association, which for now 15 years past has been custodian of Whistler's birthhouse.

A restrained and refined craftsman-ship of which the painter of man-chromatic symphonies would surely have approved seems to pervade the exhibition that was hung on July 16, to continue until Sept. 15. A dominant note of vigorous self-repression, if one may so express it, is given by four large and brilliantly somber water colors of the Cascapedia country, contributed by Charles Hovey Pepper of

Concord. In Japan some years ago, and since then by much study of the great masters of the Ukiyoe, Mr. Pepper has learned to say his artistic say in flat, well harmonized tones. A bit of Nordic brusquerie gives tang to his otherwise delicate and understated color.

## Consonant With Surroundings

Equally consonant with the Whistler-esque surroundings are a work by Elizabeth Wentworth Roberts of Concord, one of her close-harmony "Figures on the Sand," and a pastel-blue "Mountain Lake, November," by Mary Earl Wood of Lowell. Tonals of similar quality appear in four contributions from Mr. Winthrop Peirce of Andover: "The Road to Orizaba," a quite objective, though tonal, Mexican landscape; "Milking," an effective little genre picture, and two quite luminous and fanciful pieces: "Hallowe'en" and "The Horns of Elfinland Faintly Blowing."

Four White Mountain landscapes by Joseph A. Nesmith, first president of the association and the moving spirit in the plan to preserve the Whistler house, are resonant and well thought out as regards planes and color values.

## Feeling for Picturesque

A touch of the trained illustrator's sprightliness and feeling for the picturesque is given by a quartet of the water colors of W. Harry Smith of North Billerica; a view of Beacon Street, Boston, during a patriotic parade; "The New Bridge, Billerica," "Apple Blossoms, Concord River," and "The Blue Wagon," the last named a very striking outdoor still life study done in a New England barnyard. Gertrude Sanderson of Littleton has in the exhibition a rather tight though nicely composed "Road to Town," and a prettily rendered "June in the Fenway." Other exhibitors are John Coggeshall and Edith Coggeshall Puissief of Lowell.

Each summer brings to Lowell a rather surprising number of motoring visitors who are led by the fame of the Whistler house to stop off for a brief inspection of the substantial structure, now almost a century old, in which Major Whistler and his family were domiciled during their brief Lowell residence. It is primarily with a view to interesting this national clientele in the work of the painters of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, that the Lowell Art Association undertakes the summer exhibitions. The association is directed by Frederick W. Coburn, president; Rev. Arthur C. McGiffert, vice-president; Mary Earl Wood, secretary; Frederick A. Chase, treasurer, and board of 16 other members. Mr. Nesmith, former president, is chairman of the exhibition committee.

"Pond With Cottonwood Trees." From Lithograph by Birger Sandzen

## Brooklyn Museum's Summer Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, July 31

FTER the copious publicity be- stowed on Greater New York's recently concluded silver jubilee, all true and loyal citizens of this amazing metropolis can no longer ignore the fact that there are in truth two art museums within the city limits, that henceforth the Brooklyn Mu-

seum can not be classified as "ex- mura" or left to work out its salvation unaided and unsung in that vast hinterland technically known as the Borough of Brooklyn. Said citizens should feel morally obligated to personally sanction this enterprising in- stitution across the river by their presence and patronage.

For the special edification of summer visitors a number of paintings, bronzes, and prints have been added to the various exhibits, either through loan or purchase. Near the fine group of Degas paintings and pastels is a new Monet landscape, thoroughly in his best manner, pale, atmospheric, and appealing, the very refinement of vagueness. Somewhere close to the amazing "Dolce Far Niente" of John Singer Sargent — an oil painting that the old Gothic millifeuille tapestries, qualitatively modernized and rich in form and color. Irving Wiles' portrait of his daughter, "In Bonnet and Shawl," is as stylish and well up to standard, as is Frank Benson's "A Color Study," of a girl in a multicolored kimono. Karl Anderson sends two large paintings which make a dignified and distinguished showing and Frederick J. Waugh does similarly with examples of his vigorous interpretation of surf and rocks.

The absence of any important contribution from the brush of Charles H. Davis, for long the leading figure in the art world of Mystic, is accounted for by the announcement of a special exhibition of his work — probably the most representative that has ever been held — to occupy the galleries, Aug. 4-18, at the conclusion of the present exhibition.

Among the other contributors are Eugene Higgins, Lester Boronda, G. Albert Thompson, J. Eliot Enneking, Murray Bewley, Carl Lawless, Arthur Melitzer, Ernest H. Barnes, Julian Joseph, Kendall Saunders, W. Sherman Potts, Kenneth Bates, G. Victor Grinnell, Stephen W. Macomber, Frances D. Davis, and A. J. Vermeille.

## Arthur Rubinstein in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

**L**ONDON, July 20 — Arthur Rubinstein, who is as skillful at making programs as at playing them, brought his series of piano forte recitals at Wigmore Hall to an end on the evening of July 12 with a collection of works in which there was something to please everyone: A Toccata (Bach-D'Albert) and the sonata "Appassionata" (Beethoven) for classicists, a group of very modern solos by Szymanowski, Prokofieff, and de Falla for the progressives, and a group of Chopin for the romanticists. A clever touch that, putting the moderns in the

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Why the Great American Novel

A VISITOR to the United States who gets a good deal over the surface of the country, so as to realize to some extent by actual experience the vast extent of its territory, is likely to wonder how the spirit of patriotism has been kept alive in so wide a land, and how long it is likely to endure. He boards the trains let us say, at Boston, and travels for nearly a week before he reaches Los Angeles, passing in that week from the little fields and hills of New England to the impenetrable plains of the Great Valley, and then threading the passes of a mighty mountain range until he comes to the western sea. In spite of all he may have heard about the monotony of American life, such a traveler is bound to see that the people who live in these widely severed and widely different sections of the country must differ widely from each other. They must differ, he will see, not alone in their present occupations and surroundings but in their total outlooks, their views of existence, their ambitions and hopes; eventually, therefore, in their characters. A traveler from north to south would discover even greater divergences in passing from the Scandinavian settlements of Minnesota to the Creoles of New Orleans. He would learn that Mason and Dixon's line still divides the ancestral memories, although no longer the loyalties of those who live beside it. Even in the single State of California there are differences of climate, soil, and population which seem destined at no very remote date to become important. ♦ ♦ ♦

But what forces of common tradition and common destiny are the people, so sundered in space and interests, bound together? What are the binding and cohesive elements which have always given and, as we may confidently hope, will always give a definite and unmistakable content to the word "American" as applied to the United States? When the patriot of Portland, Maine, sings, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," by what effort of the imagination does he manage to include in the conception of his fatherland that Portland of the opposite coast, three thousand miles away, and so different from his own, which he has never seen?

That the union of North and South has not been preserved without great cost and effort the record of one of the most poignant wars in history will always remind us; but we have paid comparatively little attention as yet to the forces which tend to divide the East from the West. Because the migration into the West moved along lines roughly parallel to the degrees of latitude the differences discernible between the Americans of the two coasts are not so great as those which distinguish the northerner from the man of the South, and it should also be remembered that the West was settled, in large part, after the idea of national

tributed much, and we should point out that the same rapid development of transportation which has made our wide domain possible has also helped to make it secure from division. Telegraph and aeroplane, we might add, should now be sufficient to establish the Union forever. ♦ ♦ ♦

Some place, however, should be given in any such enumeration of the forces which have made us one country, whole and indivisible, to the influence of literature. A reading of the magazines and of the books produced in America during the first two-thirds of the last century will show how great was the effort to accustom the people of the country with the vast territories of their inheritance. To the little town of New England and to the lonely farmhouse there came in month by month and year after year descriptions of places so remote that they could never hope to be seen by the eyes of those who read, widening and deepening their knowledge of their country. Cooper and Irving were among the pioneers in this prolonged attempt to reveal the land to itself, leading off with their minute and loving descriptions of districts along the Hudson and the Great Lakes. Whittier followed with pictures of southern New Hampshire. Lowell and Holmes gave us Boston and Cambridge, and Thoreau his microscopic treatment of Concord. In the next generation, with the opening of the West, came Bret Harte, Edward Eggleston, and many others. G. W. Cable studied the Old South. An entire school of writers studied the country towns of New England. Today it might be said that every section of the country has its own group of specialists—writers of fiction who strive to interpret to the country at large the characteristic aspects of their chosen locality—and in this way it has been made possible for a reader anywhere in America to gather and to piece together sufficient information about his country to enable him to feel that he knows it all. ♦ ♦ ♦

In all this work, however, which has necessarily been done piecemeal and a little at a time, the demands of what was once called "The Great American Novel" have been indefinitely postponed. The hope once entertained for a novelist who should sum up the entire country in one supreme effort of imagination was a natural one, no doubt, but a bit unreasonable. No such all-inclusive and fully representative novel has been written for England or France or Russia, or for any other land, and there is no reason to suppose that it will ever be done for a country so vast and various as that of the United States. We must be content to have our great American novel appear, as it has already done, in many installments, written by many hands and in many parts of the Union. ♦ ♦ ♦

## Going Home

I love to go home these moonlight nights, to speed through intervening spaces in my magic chariot that is more marionette and swift than Juno's own. Past dreaming towns, softly illuminated cities, fragrant fields, and silver shining rivers I go and happy thoughts attend me as the birds their goddess.

I am instantly beneath the ancient walnut tree that stands a faithful

guardian to our driveway. It is the oldest of all our lovely trees, having established itself upon our hilltop long before the house was built. According to the family history it was spared because a young wife loved it long ago. Dear tree, I, too, shall guard you as I can. Is it a sigh, or just the rustling of your leaves I hear? Your leaves, and those of the oak and maple. The lovely gray birch stirs too, as I pass. This is my welcome.

I slip quietly through the French window into the room I love—this spacious living room that seems to have asleep, breathing in the moonlight. What words have I to name this soft coloring of walls, and rug and chair? It is more beautiful than any blue, or green, or gold, that I have chosen for you. It is no color, and yet all colors. An artist could

## On the Banks of the Adour

DAK, the little city on the southern verge of the vast fir forests of the Landes, within sight, almost, of the cloud-capped crests of the Pyrenees, is a place good to stay in now, as also in Roman days, when, under the Emperors, "Waters of Augustus," a name abbreviated by the men of the Middle Ages into Dax or Dax. These waters flow today, as of old. In the very heart of the town the famous "Fontaine Chaude" still sends up ceaselessly its wreathing clouds of steam to dissolve and vanish among the breezes of the Landes; and only two nights ago I myself did a thing I have never done before—I carried from my bedroom in the Hotel de la Paix an

turesque group of weather-tanned men, women, and children, all volubly chattering, while with simple forked tools, they busily and swiftly transform the green rushes into white rods, as I have seen the Somersets do in villages round the Isle of Athelney. Everywhere, in quite southern disorder, lie the withered brown stripplings of many days. What a Corot-like group among the trees these workers form, the women all in rusty black, the men in yellow canvas jackets or dirty white shirt-sleeves, and the nut brown children, mop-haired, tangled and barefoot, one in a gray bodice, another in a ragged red skirt, and a third in a long, brown, sack-like garment, surmounted by a wide-winged sun-hat.

We pass on; and again our way is barred—this time by an old woman trundling a barrow-load of forest

## Uprooting the Weeds of Jealousy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LL through the ages, from the time of Cain and Abel, do we find mortal thought manifesting, through its belief of life in matter, that most unlovely trait called jealousy. But as surely as there seems to appear the counterfeit of God's creation, just as surely is there a means for its destruction and for the manifestation of good.

If one will analyze jealousy, he will see, even from a human standpoint, how unnecessary it is, and that it is but an indication of weakness and fear.

Instead of being regretful over another's success, one should know it as a cause for rejoicing. So-called mortal mind sets up its own limitations; and whenever one person has the vision, the courage, the strength to rise above any human limitation, he is setting aside the seeming power of mortal law. Who has not rejoiced in the masterpieces of literature, of art, and of music? Who has not been grateful that there was a Shakespeare, a Rembrandt, a Beethoven, a Mozart?

Have they not benefited all through their individual efforts and success? Though years have passed since they gave their work to the world, we are still sharing in their attainments. Are not the accomplishments of the inventors of the telephone, the wireless, or radio, also helping to make our lives more harmonious, more progressive?

The saying that no man can live unto himself is true in that no one can keep that which is good and right unto himself, even in our experiences today; for all good is of God, and as ideas of the one Father we share with each other all that He bestows. When men awaken to behold the brotherhood of man, they will see that there is one common cause; they will find themselves united in thought to the recognition of good, and will rejoice in the manifestation of all that makes for progress, for purity, for the betterment of human kind; and instead of wishing to pull down or interfere with their brother's success, they will help in the holding up of their brother's hands, so that he shall not fail.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 343) Mrs. Eddy asks, "Are we clearing the gardens of thought by uprooting the noxious weeds of passion, malice, envy, and strife?" And then she goes on to give us these helpful thoughts: "The weeds of mortal mind are not always destroyed by the first uprooting; they reappear, like devastating witch-grass, to choke the coming clover. O stupid gardener! watch their reappearing, and tear them away from their native soil, until no seedling be left to propagate—and rot."

on the next page, "Jealous of his brother's gift, Cain seeks Abel's life, instead of making his own gift a higher tribute to the Most High." True success is measured according to the good that is unfolded in each individual consciousness; and this is to make our gift "a higher tribute to the Most High." One may gain spiritual light and success sooner than another; but all must, in the degree that they are faithful, make progress. It is only as the "one talent" is treasured through the active living of it that it grows and multiplies. It cannot be laid on a shelf and expand; neither can it thrive in the soil of jealousy and fear. Fear and jealousy cannot live in the consciousness of one seeking true success, in the right thinking that is loving God and living good. Consequently, it is in manifesting human kindness; it is in rejoicing in another's good; it is in knowing that the goodness of God cannot be limited, but that He provides for all, that we make for progress.

Each child of God has his own place and his own work to perform; and no one can do it for him or deprive him of that which God gives. Thus, in the joy of knowing God we come into possession of our inheritance. We find that the words spoken to the prodigal son, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine," are true, and meant for us today. All that God has is ours by reflection, because of our very nature as children of the one divine Mind. It is our business to awaken to our birthright, to claim it, to use it, to express it; and thus, through the demonstration of God's bounty, shall we see that there is no cause for foolish fears lest our brother in any way deprive us of any good, but that we can each and all share alike of that which God gives.

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By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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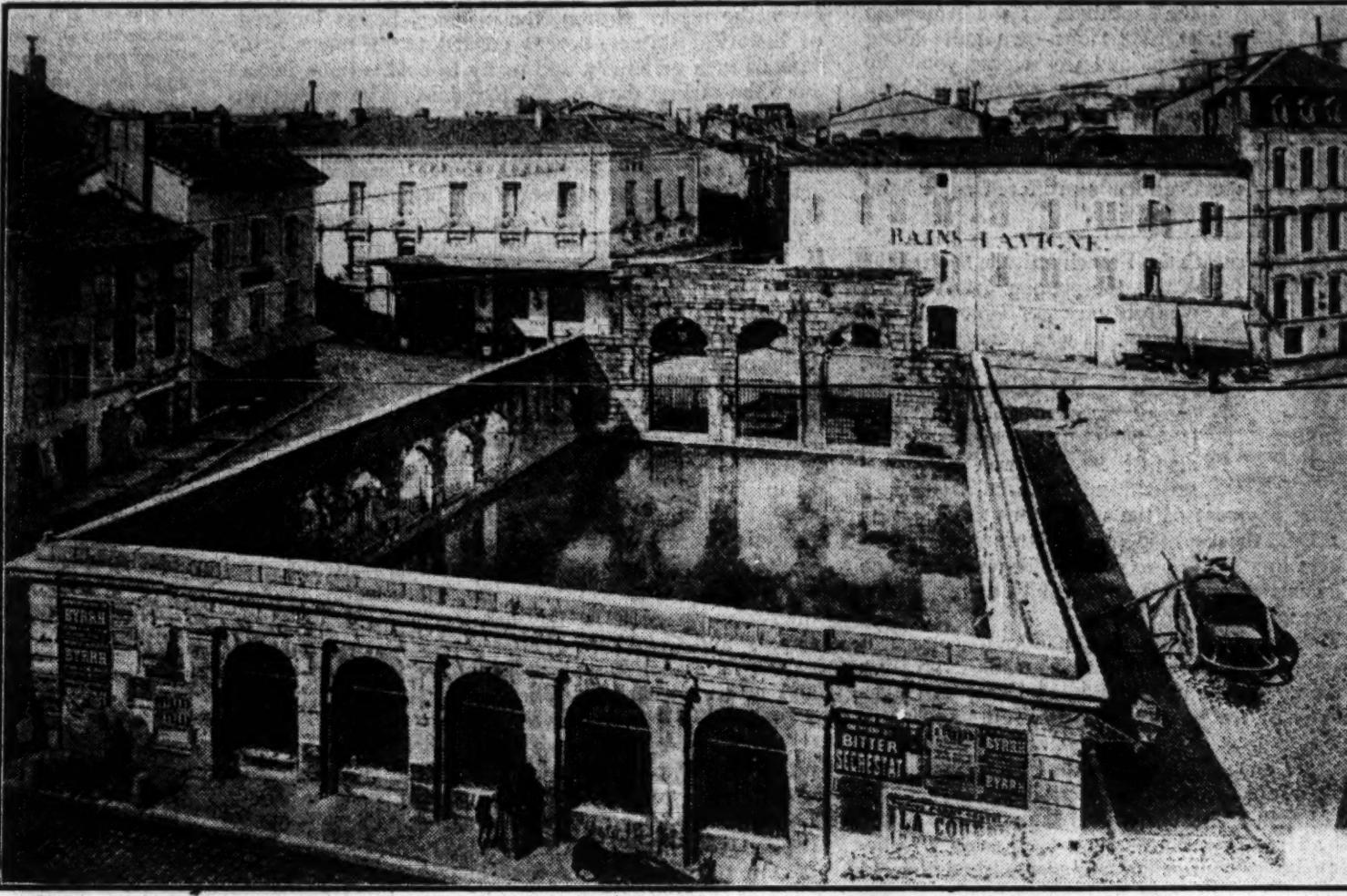
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empty jug, and filled it, free gratis, with water clean and steaming hot, supplied by kindly nature, and merely guided by the municipality, who have had to provide no more than the necessary tap.

But to us, at least, the real charm of Dax is felt less in the city than by the banks of its lovely river, the Adour. Descend the streets to the water's edge, turn eastward, past the Establishments, along the towngate path; and you begin at once to walk with beauty. Toward us, down the avenue of great plane trees, in whose shelter I had lunch secure from a sudden summer storm, comes patterning a little flock of gray goslings, speckled all with gold dust, and followed by a tall, handsome girl, whose trim outline, dark blue dress, and swarthy, southern complexion, are set off admirably by a blushing sunbonnet. Between the shining river and the mottled trunks of the plane trees runs a stretch of emerald sward, wherein the dun cattle feed, and the gray and white geese, with orange beaks, and much progeny, are taking also their midday meal.

On the left of the narrow river path, green-edged, daisy-bordered and lifted, upon sloping green banks, some fifteen feet above the river and the feeding ground—so that you may look royally down upon the beauty about you—the prospect is not less fair. Here is a glistening pool, red-fringed, and filled with floating green and white islands of leaf and waterlily, and in the middle, another island—a real island—covered with golden flowering gorse. From the edge of the pond extends a copse of young oaks, with a wooden chalet in the heart of it, such as you see often in this Landes country. For a forest home this chalet is built, the trees that lead from the path to the pool, come trotting a little herd of red ponies, too shy by far to dispute, for one moment, our passage of the narrow way. With timid glances up above them, wavering slowly, the undergrowth flares out in scarlet, and above it, the yellow tips of the beeches.

Almost motionless.

Now and then drop slowly a spear of flame to the earth.

—John Gould Fletcher.

Highbrows, Moderate

It is not at all easy to defend one's tastes against people who read the books that everybody is reading. They are offended if one refuses to read the books; they are still more deeply offended if one reads them and dislikes them.

"You highbrows . . ." a man began one of his sentences in the course of an argument the other day, and, though you will hardly believe it, if that is what he meant. I do not quite know what a highbrow is, but I doubt if I have a claim to a place in that illustrious company. As a matter of fact, I am so far from being a highbrow that I am even a person who calls other people highbrows.

I am little bewildered, I confess, when I find the people whom I call highbrows calling still other people highbrows. I cannot help thinking that there must be a continuous progression in these matters from high to higher and highest, till we come at last to the Supreme Highbrow, who sits up aloft and alone, despising us all, and by us all despised.

I should not care to be the Supreme Highbrow. It would be like being King of the North Pole. He must be horribly lonely. What a desert the world must seem to him, that does not contain one solitary person of good taste except himself! It is bad enough to realize that nearly everybody except one's self is vulgar, but to realize that even the highbrows are vulgar must be an experience almost unbearable in its perversity.

There is this, at least, to be said for being an ordinary highbrow, that you will have a fair amount of company. You are a member of a club of a kind, all the members of which say more or less the same thing, and applaud one another for saying . . . They pursue

## Portrait by a Neighbor

Before she has her floor swept  
Her dishes done,  
Any day you'll find her  
A-sunning in the sun!

It's long after midnight  
Her key's in the lock,  
And you never see her chimney smoke  
Till past ten o'clock!

She digs in her garden  
With a shovel and a spoon,  
She weeds her lazy lettuce  
By the light of the moon.

She walks up the walk  
Like a woman in a dream,  
She forgets she borrowed butter  
And pays you back cream!

Her lawn looks like a meadow,  
And if she mows the place,  
She leaves the clover standing  
And the Queen Anne's lace!

—Edna St. Vincent Millay, in "A Few Figs From Thistles."

I am instantly beneath the ancient walnut tree that stands a faithful

## Anemones

But riddles are not made for me,  
My joy's in beauty, not its cause;  
Then give me but the open skies,  
And birds that sing in a green wood  
That's snowbound by anemones.

—W. H. Davies.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1923

## EDITORIALS

The utterances today in Parliament of Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Lords Curzon and Grey leave no doubt as to the extreme gravity of the situation that has arisen between England and France on the question of the German reparations.

**The Reparations Controversy Grave**

French and Belgian responses thereto has not yet been made public. Great Britain has steadily urged such publicity, and Mr. Baldwin in today's speech announced that a formal request had been made of the two continental countries to permit it. As yet permission has been refused. This fact cannot but prejudice, though only temporarily, the French case in the mind of a world which very generally believes that open diplomacy is apt to be honest diplomacy and that frankness in stating an international problem is a virtually vital precedent to its successful solution.

Without for the moment attempting to judge the merits of a controversy in which such tremendous national forces are involved, it may be pointed out that the situation has reached something very like an impasse, and, much as was the case in 1917, the antagonistic forces of Europe, or a large section of them, are about to appeal to the United States for aid in extricating them from their entanglements. For while the exact text of the British note is not known, it is believed that the suggestion was made therein that the capacity of Germany to pay the reparations imposed upon it by the Treaty of Versailles should be left to an impartial international tribunal of trained financiers and economists, as was suggested some months ago by Secretary Hughes of the United States State Department. It is further understood, though official papers are lacking, that France firmly rejects this suggestion, insisting that the Reparations Commission created by the Versailles Treaty has already complete authority in the matter, is international and impartial, and that there is no reason to take the adjustment out of its hands, inviting in another nation which is no party to the reparations controversy.

If France holds to this position, it is to be understood by the something more than hints dropped by British spokesmen that Great Britain will go ahead and negotiate with Germany, with the probable adhesion of Italy, for the creation of such commission. There is every indication that in the event this is done, France will proceed with the program which she is already conducting, with the assistance only of Belgium, of attempting to collect her share of the reparations by her own force alone.

Now, suppose that such a situation does arise. What is to be the attitude of the United States?

Secretary Hughes' original proposition for the participation of his Nation in a commission of experts to determine the measure of Germany's ability to pay contemplated the acceptance of such a commission by all the former Allies as well as by Germany. It was received with general approval, even that of those American statesmen who believed that their country should hold itself rigidly aloof from European entanglements. But under conditions as they have now developed, or at least as they seem about to develop, this commission would not be acceptable to all of the former European associates of the United States. It is apparent that British opinion is sanguine that Belgium would in the final lineup break away from France on this issue; but even at that, France, the most powerful of continental nations at the moment, would still be left antagonistic to the commission and defiant of its findings. Suppose the commission determined upon a measure of reparations payments which France should denounce as inadequate, unjust, and unacceptable. The question of literal enforcement of the commission's findings, of course, could not be raised. The world is not going to war again to compel France to moderate its demands upon Germany any more than the world stood ready to go to war to compel Germany to meet the demands that France already made. If, as a result of the commission's findings, Great Britain accepted the share of the reparations allotted to it, but France proceeded with its present program of collecting by force the full amount of its claims, what would be the outcome then? Would it be a situation in which the United States would care to be involved? Would the political forces, particularly in the Senate, that have been so antagonistic to any proposal that the United States should share with the fifty-one other members of the League of Nations the task and the responsibility of maintaining peace in Europe, be willing to put their country in the position of joining with England and Italy alone to enforce an award in the immensely complicated and highly controversial question of reparations?

The debate in Parliament which is still in progress marks what may be a crucial point in the relations not only of European nations with each other but of the United States to the European world. It is too early to forecast what may be the outcome, but no American with an intelligent interest in public affairs can afford not to watch intently the progress of this controversy.

WHEN President Harding made a neighborly call at Vancouver, on the way home from Alaska, citizens of the British Columbia port gave him a right hearty Canadian greeting. In the President's response to an address of welcome, he made reference to what he termed the "ancient bugaboo" of annexation. He probably had no knowledge, when speaking of it, that just recently there has been some alarmist whispering of the possibility of the loss

of Canadian national independence, owing to the trend of Canadian migration to the United States.

There are economic reasons, temporary in character, that account for this southward movement from Canada. But there is no weakening of Canadian national sentiment. It is rather more pronounced than ever. Hence when President Harding innocently, and humorously, touched upon the subject of annexation, to dismiss it as an "ancient bugaboo," he made a timely hit with the patriotic Canadian people.

As the President said, the people of the United States have all they can manage now, "and room enough and to spare for another 100,000,000 before approaching the intensive stage of existence of many European states." He went on to express the sentiment of the American people, saying: "No; let us go our own gaits along parallel roads; you helping us and we helping you. So long as each country maintains its independence and both recognize their independence, those paths cannot fail to be highways of progress and prosperity." With such an understanding between neighbors, the Canadian people spontaneously clasp the President's proffered right hand of "true faith and good fellowship."

DEEP down underneath the French attitude toward the German reparations problem is the popular delusion that

### Slaves to a Phrase

that by evading payment of the reparations fixed by the Versailles Treaty the German manufacturers were putting themselves in a position to control not only the trade with other countries, but also successfully to invade the French market with their products.

In one form or another this curious idea of commerce as war between manufacturing nations finds expression in all discussions of the much-muddled European situation, and many of the political disagreements appear to have their origin in a desire to hinder the development of the prostrate countries for fear lest they become industrial competitors of the stronger powers.

It is more than 150 years since Adam Smith showed clearly that all trade—the exchange of goods—is beneficial to both buyer and seller, and demolished the old mercantile theory that the people of any one country were injured by buying the things they needed in the cheapest market. Commerce, he made plain, was not an affair of nations, but of their individual producers and merchants, and it could only be maintained when it was to the advantage of both producer and consumer. The delusion that a country, as distinguished from its inhabitants, could become rich by exchanging goods for metallic money has largely disappeared, yet in another form it prevails, and is the source of much mischief. Governments talk and act as though it were highly desirable to promote the export trade, but contrary to their interests to permit a corresponding volume of imports. That imports are paid for by exported goods is conceded, as is the manifest fact that money is merely an instrument for facilitating trade; but even in free trade nations it is considered advantageous to increase exports, while imports of goods ready for consumption are regarded as something of a necessary evil.

In the days of Richard Cobden and John Bright, it was held that trade was the great peacemaker, and that closer commercial relations would inevitably lead to better understandings among peoples that would put an end to wars. That this should be the outcome of policies making for mutual interchange of the products of varied climates and zones would appear to be obvious, but unfortunately, modern productive conditions, under which there is always an apparent overproduction of goods, force a contest for markets that provokes national jealousies, and is doubtless one cause of strained relations that lead up to wars.

Behind the sentiment that trade is economic war lies the strange situation that consumption does not keep pace with production, and in consequence the selfish interest of producers in one country is manifested in efforts to check the competition of similar producers in other countries. When statesmen realize that the so-called "trade wars" are chiefly due to domestic causes that limit the purchasing power, that under natural conditions should always equal productive capacity, they will see the folly of speaking of the exchange of goods as though it were that synthesis of all destructive evils, war.

IN NEARLY every city of considerable size in the United States, and perhaps in all the cities of the Atlantic coast section, there are to be seen in the public parks and in museums and other municipal buildings dignified and commanding bronze or marble figures, the works of artists of note, which have for years been sadly neglected. In New York, Philadelphia and Boston, as well as in almost numberless cities, grime and the elements have combined to make unsightly those things which should be attractive and beautiful. It is a false sense which dictates the careless disregard of public statues upon the assumption that they, like other antiques, increase in attractiveness and possibly in value as they more and more show the evidences of passing years.

In an article recently written for the National Sculpture Society, Mrs. Adeline Adams, wife of Herbert Adams, the sculptor, speaks thoughtfully and authoritatively upon this subject. She asks: "Is it not a singular superstition that a statue, once placed, should never be touched by the hand of cleanliness, but should suffer in silence whatever indignities the soot and the birds and the climate heap upon it?" The question is a pertinent one. There need not be, and should not be, that polishing to

the height of offensiveness which would detract from the beauty and dignity of pieces grown mature and weather-beaten as they have faced the sunshine and storms of years. But there should be provided that decent care and absolute cleanliness demanded by that proper regard which every community has for the persons or the events which they have taken commendable steps to honor or commemorate.

The expense of this supervision and care need not be a matter requiring any considerable appropriation of public moneys. The work could be directed by commissions already provided for, or by specially chosen art commissions or boards. Let those who have not given serious thought to the matter look about them and they will discover the need. Boston, for instance, boasts hundreds of historical statues, dozens erected to the memory of famous men of letters, and many to soldiers and heroes since the earliest days of the Republic. The possessions of other cities are quite as valuable in this respect. Yet those whom their fellows and descendants have eagerly honored seem sadly neglected, if not forgotten, as the seasons continue to obliterate the beauties with which skillful and loving hands painstakingly adorned the silent monuments erected in tribute to them.

"FORMER foes reconciled by Christian schools and colleges" is a news item reporting the practical and actual solution of the toughest problem professed and confessed by every Christian nation. In no place has the demon of nationalistic hatred asserted its vengeful power so arrogantly as in Turkey. Yet right at its very throat, Constantinople, Christian educators have possessed an all-essential courage to radiate Christian ideals as well as teach the usual school and college courses. Consequently, at frequent intervals, we read in the news columns that Turks, Greeks and Armenians, Russians, Hebrews and Bulgarians, are being united by education at Robert College and at the American College for Girls, that intimate friendship springs up between them.

Here, therefore, is not only a demonstration absolutely proving that the recent World Conference on Education was justified in taking epochal steps to obtain international peace through education, but it is a plainly pointed forefinger at the crossroads of nations. The passing governments and the wandering peoples may see the sign clearly if they but have eyes with which to see. The combined student enrollment of Robert College and the American College for Girls is a little less than a thousand. This number may be small, even tiny, in comparison to the aggregate populations represented, but it constitutes a solid nucleus—it is a bit of genuine yeast.

Furthermore, if 1000 Turks, Greeks, and Armenians can be taught to honor and love one another, any larger number can be led by way of school and college to mutual understanding, to international neighborliness. If the task of the hour means anything in the United States, Great Britain, France, and other Christian nations, let the talking cease, let sincerity be shown, let reason and determination establish enough Christian schools and colleges in the Near East to bring into amity Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, Russians, Hebrews, and Bulgarians. The present Turkish Government has decreed that Christian colleges shall be permitted to continue in Turkey.

### Former Foes Fast Friends

## What of the Lighthouses?

THERE are governmental departments in which economy is still practicable; some, perhaps, where it would even be wise. But in at least one branch of the Federal service it is not only impracticable and unwise, but also distinctly and obviously unsafe; and that is the lighthouse service.

There are many beacon lights of high importance along the rocky New England coast; there are guides to harbors, warnings against dangerous ledge and shoal and bar, which mean everything to the sailor approaching from seaward; to the sailor and his freight, be it goods or human beings. Bewilderment to the seafarer lies in the inaccuracy of these guides, possible destruction in their failure. And of the highest importance as guide and warning beacon is the great revolving light, situated high above the sea on the rocky island of Monhegan, at the entrance to Penobscot Bay. It is, moreover, the very first light to be observed from the vessel which has crossed the western ocean in quest of the harbor of Portland.

Miles at sea lies Monhegan, and along its mighty cliffs crash the breakers today as they did when its tiny harbor offered refuge to the frail barques of Weymouth and of John Smith, centuries ago. But today, as the sun sinks into the sea to westward, out across the waters for miles and miles flashes the fiery eye of a mighty lens, a lens constructed in France of the finest material and with the highest skill within the present attainment of man. Slowly and unfailingly, from the hour of sunset to that of sunrise, out over the dark sea through the placid quiet of a summer evening, or across the wild turmoil of a winter's gale, it glows and dims, and the beam it throws is equal to the power of 150,000 candles! Men come within its radius with the feeling of being enfolded in the arms of a loved one. It tells of many perils of the deep. It warns from hundreds of treacherous shoals.

And this great light, with its intricate machinery of revolution, its almost priceless glass, its lens five feet in diameter and ten feet in height, must be watched continually, cared for as a little child, attended during its active and its resting hours as something upon which lives uncounted depend. The glass must be polished daily, carefully wrapped in soft cloths when the light is extinguished, guarded like fragile china. Indeed, all the surroundings, the accoutrements, of this immeasurably important station must be looked after; and, in addition, throngs of summer visitors shown about, inattention to whom will not be long delayed in its report to Washington. So, then, how much of a corps of men, keepers and assistants, does the Government find it necessary to maintain on Monhegan for the care and safeguarding of its property?

How many, indeed! Just one man, his wife and young child, stand guard over Monhegan Light today, through summer and winter alike, in calm and storm, night and day! One man to attend this wonderful beacon; one man to care for it, to clean it, to watch it at night, to show its wonders to visitors of the summer day, to keep spick and span the Government's property all about and, until February, 1922, Monhegan had two keepers, few enough, in all truth! In that month, incidentally the most dangerous of all months on the western ocean, the Administration reached the strange conclusion that two men on Monhegan were unnecessary, and cut the personnel down to one! No amount of investigation has been able to discover what was the excuse for this action, if, indeed, any were vouchsafed.

The unique idea appears to prevail in Washington that Congressmen from interior states make good men for committees having to do with coastal affairs. They get a better perspective. Thus several years ago some of them demanded to know what was the use of two lights on Thatcher's Island. Why two, when one could be seen just as far? And only a storm of objection from seafaring men, vigorously supported by the entire press of the Atlantic coast, prevented one of the Cape Ann lights from being extinguished permanently. But the men from the middle west are once more aggressive. As a result of their efforts, in a few days out will go one of the two lights on Matinicus Rock, off the Maine coast, a two-light beacon for generations. A keeper can be dispensed with, less oil used, a few dollars saved monthly; one light can be seen as far as two. And on Cape Elizabeth, western entrance to Casco Bay, are two great, powerful lights. Strong arguments are being advanced to do away with one of these.

## Editorial Notes

THE expert horseshoe "pitcher" of two or three decades ago sees the promise of an opportunity to again display his skill. While in America the game of quoits has never attained the popularity enjoyed in recent years by golf and tennis, it is one in which there is opportunity to employ skill as well as adroit generalship. Estimating the cycles which mark the return of fashions, games, and jokes, it is about time, apparently, for a revival of this ancient and honorable pastime.

THERE is increasing dissatisfaction among baseball officials with the practice of leasing baseball parks to boxing promoters. This is done in New York more extensively than in other cities, and the prize fights are said to have detracted from interest in other sporting events, deplorable as it seems from a sportsman's standpoint. Baseball can afford to be generous, but it can afford no more than any other institution to lend aid in popularizing the prize ring. Clean athletics and professional boxing do not well go hand in hand.

GOVERNMENT figures recently made public confirm the observation of many that the American silver dollar is rapidly being withdrawn from circulation. Except in the western states, this coin is seldom seen. It is so rare in the east that it is frequently carried as a pocket piece. Even the half-dollar is not as common as formerly, change usually being made in "quarters" at the picture houses and soda fountains. The weather-beaten dollar bill, with its suggested uncleanness, is not despised, but it would be much pleasanter to handle, though no easier to spend, if it went more often to the cleansing vat or to the incinerator in exchange for a brand new reissue.

St. Louis artists and authors have taken it upon themselves to pay generous tribute to the memory of William Marion Reedy, for many years editor and publisher of the *Mirror* and counselor and adviser of struggling poets. Perhaps his most distinguished protégé is Miss Zoe Akins, well known among the younger American poets, whose first writings were published in the *Mirror*. Now, Robert Porter Bringhurst has designed a bronze medallion portrait of Reedy, which has been presented to the St. Louis Public Library by Isaac A. Hedges. A bust of the author will be presented to the City Art Museum of St. Louis.

Well, then, what is the need of two lights where one can be seen just as far? The need is this: Alternate beacons along the coast, as along the coast of every maritime nation, have different characteristics. That is to say, one is of the first order, another of second or third; one is revolving, the next fixed, or one is a single light, another contains twin lanterns. That these varying characteristics obtain is altogether essential. Otherwise, the mariner coming in in thick weather, or the stranger to the coast, might not know whether he had made the Southeast Light on Block Island, or Seguin on the Maine coast. He would be worse off than if no lights at all existed.

The lights should be left alone. They have been thus for generations, a few even for a century. The men who established them knew what they were about, and their work has well endured. The well-being of the keepers is of equal importance. One man obviously cannot be on the alert every hour of the twenty-four, however great his zeal. The efficiency of the lighthouse service is being impaired, and potential peril thus created for thousands of people.

## Roughing It on the Rivers

AN ANXIOUS boy dreads the tedium of the present and future. The lurid past seems to have been a greater period in which to live than is the present. The fact is, where once the utter simplicity of life meant hunting, fishing, fighting savages and enduring hardships, including hunger, we have now every opportunity for old-time difficulties, and all the adventures of modern developments, says Raymond S. Spears in *Adventure*.

Fine experience lies at one's own doorstep. The Mississippi River from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico, the Missouri from Fort Benton to the Gulf, the Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red—some 10,000 miles of navigable stream, and some 50,000 miles of skiff or canoe waters in the Mississippi Basin alone, offer everything but wild Indians to navigators.

A few hundred youths and adults do discover the wonderful experience that lies at their perfect command. While hundreds of thousands long for the waterway, only a few really take advantage of what is offered. A trip down the upper and lower Mississippi ought to be included in every university course; skiff, motorboat, or shanty-boat navigation down that river would color the life, broaden the viewpoint, and increase the resourcefulness of every one undertaking it. The river supplies the power, and the cost would be less than \$1 a day, for each one.